IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE
'BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,001.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th July.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	
19th ,,	SALSETTE ..	8300	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	
30th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6300	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8300	.....	
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA .	10500
20th ,,	ARMADIA ...	7000	.....	
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8300	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE.....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
11th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	704 or 495	891 or 742-8
,, LONDON	827 or 826	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers. Tons. Capts.	Leave Bombay
	1913.
*Circassia..6722 C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th July.
Scindia ..5106 Wm. Kelso..	19th July
*Castalia ..6388 G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia ..6368 J.A.Coverley..	17th Aug.
Massilia ..5091 J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia ..5124 J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia..6722 C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia ..5106 Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia..6388 G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia ..6368 J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia ..5091 J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia ..5124 J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec.
	1914
*Circassia..6722 C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..5106 Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia..6388 G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla. No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire, Inspection respectfully invited

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route
Kola	1205	Thurs. 10th July.	9 a.m.	direct.
Khasa	2185	Friday 11th July	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 10th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.
*Pentakota	3419	,, 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
9th July, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenauer	24th Sept '13
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	504	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	831	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	999	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every 4 Weeks.

For further particulars apply to—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLE AND GENOA

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	G. Ronchi	15th July 1913
Port Said	5167	A. Muzio	20th Aug. 1913
Rel' Italia	6237	.....	17th Sept. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	15th Oct. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	12th Nov. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	7th Jan. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	4th Feb. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	4th Mar. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	1st Apr. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	29th ,, 1914

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazaars

SHIPPING.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about		
Umtali...	3500	15th	July,	1913
Umsinga..	4500	25th	July,	1913

Fares Rs. 350 to Rs 330.

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.
PAID UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 1,00,000
Banking business of every description transacted.
PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS
Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.
NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.
The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	.. Rs.	8,00,000
30th April,	,, ... Rs.	24,00,000
31st July	,, ... Rs.	52,00,000
30th December	,, ... Rs.	100,00,000

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawapore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

INSTALMENT PLAN
AS APPLIED TO
TYPEWRITERS.

As everybody is aware, a typewriter is an instrument calculated to economise time. Its use not so many years ago was looked upon as a fad or a luxury. By sheer merit it has worked itself into popular favour, and an establishment of the present day where the busy click of the typewriter is still unheard is regarded as old fashioned—antiquated—out-of-date.

The use of the typewriter is not, however, exclusively confined to commercial concerns, it is also regarded as an essential qualification for secretarial, reporting, literary and amanuensis work, where rapidity, accuracy and distinctness of caligraphy are important assets.

With a view to place the possession of one of these time-saving "ROYAL" STANDARD TYPEWRITERS within the possibility of purchase by many in receipt of regular incomes, who may find it inconvenient to pay the full value out of their provident reserves, we have decided to extend the exceptional advantages of the

INSTALMENT PLAN

to purchasers of THE FIRST 12 (taken in order of application) of these world renowned, high-grade, visible writing, practical yet simple machines, and a glance at the following schedule will, we believe, convince all in public and private occupations alike, that the possession of a "Royal" is a *thoroughly sound investment.*

No. 1 pattern.....Cash down	Rs.	75-0-0
and 8 monthly payments of Rs. 25	,,	200-0-0
	Rs.	275-0-0
No. 5 pattern.....Cash down	Rs.	95-0-0
and 8 monthly payments of Rs. 30	,,	240-0-0
	Rs.	335-0-0

The purchaser of a "Royal" Typewriter gets the most satisfactory as well as the most economical machine on the market. The simplicity of its construction reduces the cost of maintenance to a minimum. Hence its immense popularity. It is also a wonderful manifolder. These machines are extensively used by Government, Railways, Insurance Companies and eminent private establishments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR "THE ROYAL,"
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY,
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager,

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	,, ,,	
Chester	125	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125	,, ,,	
Monkey	125	,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Schools Committee's Office, Bombay Municipality, for the SUPPLY of FURNITURE to Municipal Schools, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on SATURDAY, 30th August, 1913. The contract will run for two years.

For specifications and other particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office.
Bombay, 8th July, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that SUKKER CHHATTOO, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest on, in or to the said pieces or parcels of land, or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate, at Parel, Mingutmandli, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,140 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 367, Collector's New No. 12406, and New Survey No. 1-2923, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1912 (1), Street No. 908, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, South and East, by the property of the Pearl Mills, Ld., and on or towards the West by a public passage; and,

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate at Parel, Mingutmandli, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,436 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 342, New No. 12388, and New Survey No. 2-2921, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under G Ward No. 1918, and Street No. 914 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, East and West, by the property of the Pearl Mills, Ld., and on or towards the South by a public passage.

The above two pieces or parcels of land are now in the possession of the said Vendor.—Dated this 8th day of July, 1913.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND,
WADIA, & Co.
Purchaser Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAKHMIDAS VANARASIDAS, a merchant, a married Hindu inhabitant, lately residing at Gulalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, deceased.

BAI SHIV, widow of LAKHMIDAS VANARASIDAS, deceased, residing at Gulalwady, outside the Fort, Bombay...Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen, and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,
The 4th day of July, 1913.
BAI SHIV, widow of Lakhmidas Vanarasidas, in person.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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THIRD EDITION,

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case.
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White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins
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WANTED.

WANTED services of a qualified SURGEON, on board a steamer leaving Bombay on 19th July, 1913, for Liverpool via Suez Canal and Marseilles, in exchange for free passage.

For further particulars apply to—
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EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND-TYPIST REQUIRED, by European Company. Must be quick and accurate, speed 120 and 60 and have a good knowledge of general office routine. Previous applicants need not apply. Some experience with accounts an advantage. Applications in own handwriting, giving speeds, age, experience, copies of testimonials, and stating salary, required, to P. H. S., "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WANTED.—ENERGETIC CANVASSERS for the City of Bombay. PARSEES preferred. Apply stating age, salary required and experience particulars, to INSPECTOR, Box 209, "Bombay Gazette."

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BEST ENGLISH PEARS from 15th July and Finest Apples from 10th August in 9lb. baskets for Rs. 3-12-0 by V. P. Post including all charges, to any part of India and Burma. Orders booked now. Apply MANAGER Aramgarh and Raisan Orchards, Raisan P. O., Kulu, Punjab.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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Third Insertion	... "	3-0 do.
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Fifth and upwards	... "	2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... "	6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at 1st and 2nd Pathan Street.

Suit No. 721, of 1911.

Bhowanidass Viramal & Co. ... Plaintiffs
Vs.
Nurbhai Abdul Hoosein and others. Defts.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the undermentioned property on the day and at the time hereinafter mentioned.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, 1913, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises.

Lot No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of Government lands situate without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, at first and second Pathan Streets, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring (159) one hundred and fifty-nine square yards, be the same a little more or less. Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1958, New No. 9090, Old Survey No. 377, and New Survey No. 5131, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 7851, and Street Nos. 68 and 103 (1st and 2nd Pathan Streets), and bounded as follows: On the East by the said 1st Pathan Street, on the West by the said 2nd Pathan Street, on the North by a passage and the house of Esubji Khanbhoy and Ibrahimji Goolam Hoosein, and on the South by the vacant ground of Anna Clara de Rozero.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, at Girgaum Road, Agiary Street.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Mahant Ramprasad, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Atmaram Ramchander Jayakar, since deceased, Ganpatrao Atmaram Jayakar, Gajanand Atmaram Jayakar, Vinayek Atmaram Jayakar, Ramchandra Gunpatrao Jayakar and Shamrao Gunpatrao Jayakar, both minors under an indenture of mortgage, dates the 30th March, 1911, made by their father and natural guardian, the said Ganpatrao Atmaram Jayakar, and Shrikrishna Gajanand Jayakar, and Yeshwontrao Gajanand Jayakar, both minors, by their father and natural guardian, the said Gajanand Atmaram Jayakar, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Girgaum Road and Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 416 sq. yds. or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old No. 11 and 59, New No. 63 and 549, Old Survey No. 247 and New Survey No. 246, and bounded on the East by the property of Ganpatrao Shrikrishnaji, on the West by Pallow Road, on the North by Agiary Road, and on the South by the property of Vassudew Luxmonji and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 2050, 3977, 3978, and 3979, and Street Nos. 359, 361, 363, 154, 1, and 156.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Pursuant to the Order made by the High Court in suit No. 881 of 1909 and under instructions from Messrs. Mirza Mirza and Mangaldass, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will TO-MORROW, Thursday the 10th inst. at 2 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Gold and silver ornaments, such as kadas, toe-rings, necklaces, bangles, toolsifatia gold boxes, chulah, rings, janger, bedy, diamond ear-rings and rings, very valuable large pearl nose-rings, gold medal, pearl ear ornaments, pearl necklace, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Ayres Barboza—
One lady's gold watch.
One gold diamond ring.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 American brake in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th July, 1913.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA .....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Heina, 758 tons, Captain A. Erikson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 16th June, with a cargo of timber.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macfarlane, 3107 tons, Captain J. N. Swanston, will sail to-day for Antiverp via Pondicherry with a general cargo.

The City Line Steamer City of Agra, 3096 tons, Captain Allan Buck, will sail to-day for Antwerp via Pondicherry, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 7th July 1913, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin .. Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton .. R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie .. Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 8.

Budrie .....1613 Fisher.....Arab Strs Ld
Baron Balfour ...2552 Symond ... .. K N & Co
Bombay Maru...3393 Fazawa .....N Y Kaisha
Breconian .... 2577 Jones.....K N and Co
Clan Sinclair...3201 Smith .....J Finlay & Co
Delta.....4780 Martin .....P & O Co
Dido.....3127 Williams.....J F and Co
Ekbatana.....860 Krizza .....W & A G & Co
Galavala .....2441 Secary.....A Yule & Co
Helios ...860 Kundzen .....F F Campbell & Co
Horsince... 994 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Kasara..... .. 595 Morrison.....M M and Co
Khosron.....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Kybfels.....3159 Frisins.....W & A G & Co
Kirkfield .....2060 Dermody.... T M and Co
Marinaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Miramichi .. 2360 Chisholm.....T M & Co
Markgraf.....3325 Tantzen ..... AS& Co
Nyanza...2642 Mealister.....W and A G & Co
Neidenfels...3386 Hickel...W and A G and Co
Obra .....352 Fenwick.....M M & Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Saned.....157 Bonsfield ..Arab Strs Ld
Salient .....2419 West Cott .....S Smid & Co
Scindia.....3253 Kelso.....W and A G & Co
Sildra .....2097 Bryn.....The Bombay Co
Shirala.....3400 Beck.....M M and Co
Umta.....3492 Babb .....M M & Co
Umtali.....1626 Clarke.....J Finlay and Co
Ville-de-Oran .....3024 Masson .....J M & Co
Vorwaerts...3729 Clanak .....A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Athens	3512	Knaut	Liverpool	10-7	K N and Co
B Lindenfels	3525	Muller	.....	12-7	W & A Graham & Co
C & R Romera	3139	Burns	W and A G & Co		
D Morocco	2476	Pickering	J Finlay & Co		
F Canara	3489	Degge	Java	M M and Co	
F Konig	3176	Coltz	Durban	2-7	A S & Co
G Islami	1604	Hughes	.....	T M & Co	
H Taiybee	2041	Kass	.....	A M Jeewanjee	
K City of Agra	3096	Buck	Marseilles	7-7	K Nixon and Co
M Mahronda	1921	Armstrong	.....	London	10-7	K N and Co
P Clan Macfarlane	3107	Swanston	...	Madras	9-7	J F & Co
Q Elmmoor	2200	Williamson	...	A'werp	13-7	W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Schwarzenfels	2443	Ketsevich	.....	Port-Said...12-7...W & A G & Co
2	Circassia	4815	Osborne	...	Liverpool...10-7 W & A G & Co
3	Sicilia	3186	Karchi	..	Genoa 15-7 R Line
4	Palamcotta	2207	Elton	..	Durban...10-7 M M and Co
6	Rotenfels	3590	Gocse	...	Hamburg...9-7 W & A G & Co
7	Nippon	4015	Santonbia	...	Trieste ...10-7.. A L S Co
9	Shinyo Maru	3634	Okhuma	..	Kobe 16-7...N Y Kaisha
9	Arcadia	3514	Barcham	.....	P and O Co
10 & 11	Chupra	3854	McFadyn	...	A'werp 16-7...M M & Co
12 & 13	Himalaya	3700	Evans	.....	London P & O Co
14	Lhasa	.....	950	Penny	...	K'chi ..11-7... M M and Co
15	Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	..	Marseilles 15-7...J F and Co

H W P D

Indravati.....513 Ismail .....Bo S N Co
Somavati .....443 Ebrahim .....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati .....524 Stamsuddin.....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Baroda ...1898 Hoscraft...Busrah...M M & Co

H W V D

Kola.....510 Minnett .....10-7...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Heim	Erikson ...	B'kok, June 16

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Luzon Maru...	Yamamoto	Kobe, &c
	Llandrindod...	Parker.....	Hull, &c
	Carthusian ...	Davies.....	B-in-Furnace

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Macfarlane, Swanston, for Antwerp, &c.
" City of Agra, Buck, for Marseilles, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Polynesian, for Noumea, &c.
" Dido, for Hull.
" Scindia, for Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—1,052 cwts linseed oil cake, K Devchand and Co; 320 cwts oil cake, F F Campbell and Co.
Scindia s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 30 bales hemp, D Jamnadas.
Circassia s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales wool, B Hurbham; 35 bales wool, Bombay Co; 100 bales co Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—100 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

LONDON.

Himalaya s—7 bales sheep skins, 34 bales cow hides, R M Kooka; 6 bales cow hides V Esmail and Co; 10 bales cow hides, 89 bales goat and sheep skins, W and A Graham and Co; 8 cases tortoise shell, R Vishram; 30 cases opium, P and O S N Co.; 35 bales cow hides, 7 bales goat and sheep skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 195 cwts cottonseed, P Mathuradas and Co.
Clan Cumming s—999 cwts myrabollams, L Abercrombie and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
Mahronda s—80 bales hemp, 6 bales sawree cotton, G Veerjee and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—120 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.
Ville de Oran s—5999 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha.

FOR HULL.

Ekbatana s—4000 cwts cottonseed, J Damji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—277 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co; 684 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 2000 cwts mowraseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co.
Elmnoor s—1182 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Chupra s—1000 cwts castorseed, 4000 cwts poppyseed, 4000 mowraseed, 14000 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts rapeseed L Dreyfus and Co.
Rotenfels s—120 bales cotton, Solomon Bros; 150 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 250 lbs rosa oil, M Jaferbhoy; 2000 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co.
Lindenfels s—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 140 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 560 cwts jowrasced, Volkart Bros; 3000 cwts mowraseed, A Blascheck and Co; 195 cwts gum arabic S Cooverji and Co; 200 cwts cashewnuts, R Jiwandas and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Lindenfels s—47 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2,002 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—150 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation 10,440 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Sicilia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—721 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales cotton. G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, G Balabdas

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—1000 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Varwaeris s—210 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.
Palynessien s—1000 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Delta s—185 bales cotton Yarn, Greaves Cotton Co. 580 cotton yarn, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton yarn, D Sassoon and Co.
Shinyomaru s—200 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—315 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton Co; 400 bales cotton yarn, A E J Abraham; 341 bales cotton yarn, M M Kaisha.
Shinyomaru s—200 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA.

Umta s—100 bales cotton, S Joovermull.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Umta s—1000 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 8.

Steamer Dido, from Christiana; Agents, J. Finlay and Co.—2053 bundles fish plates, 35 crates bottles, 1,600 kegs and 18 boxes nails, 465 drums linseed oil, 50 drums turpentine, 48 bales paper, 27 cases confectionery, 141 cases, 7 casks and 40 kegs paint and colour.
Steamer Shirala, from Calcutta via Coast; Agents, M. M. and Co.—40 pkgs and 69 cases candles, 5 bags coffee, 1,732 bags rice, 1,353 bales gunnies, 121 bales twine, 124 bales 1-cloth, 18 bags hides, 163 cases wheat, 163 casks c. n. oil, 21 bundles b. c. seeds, 13 bags cottonseed 584 bundles mats, 1,655 bundles, 204 coils and 457 jottas coir manufactures (rope and yarn), 7 barrels lubricating oil, 3 barrels wine, 4 bags wax, 8 casks artificial indigo, 5 drums methylated spirits, 45 tons pig iron, 425 bags betelnuts, 11 cases, 6 bags, 31 bundles and 11 robbins cardamoms, 1,154 bags and 234 baskets ginger, 93 bags myrabolams, 111 bags turmeric, 1,124 bags cocoanuts, 652 robbins copra, 52 bales paper, 230 cases, 10 pkgs and 8 casks soap, 1,131 bales cotton, 53 bundles and 5 jottas silk cotton, 1,563 bags pepper, 1 case raw silk, 127 bags sugar, 3 bags tea waste, 33 cases, 517 chests, 16 chests, 20 qr-chests and 200 tins tea, 1,212 pieces planks, 145 pieces teak squares, 400 pieces scantlings, 1 case cigarettes.
Steamer Scindia, from Liverpool; Agents, W. and D. Graham and Co.—5,500 bricks, 7 barrels alum, 750 cases sulphuric acid, 750 cases muriat acid, 57 bags soda ash, 100 bags bicarb soda, 16 coils 9 bales 1 cask, rope, 42 boxes 34 cases clocks, 20 cases blacking powder, 15 casks salamonica, 40 cases glycerine, 5 barrels gum, 2 cases rosin, 22 cases scrapeglass, 578 cases window glass, 89 cases plate glass 8 cases 4 casks 1 hhds lampware, 39 cases 3 kegs nails, 550 bdls buckets 140 barrels lubricating oil 4 barrels 13 cask 1 crate 70 drumer oil, 770 hhds 15 kildarks ale, 4 casks 1,470 cases 4 hhds whisky, 777 crates bottles, 125 cases candles, 18 casks tiles, 2 casks 8 cases greese, 9 cases 296 bales paper, 36 barrels 321 casks 100 rumlets pitch 100 rumlets pitch and tar, 214 cases biscuits, 75 cases confectionary, 32 drums 11 cases 96 kegs paint and colour, 15 tons whiting, 18 casks 127 cases 5 barrels soap, 31 cases soap toilet, 687 bales 3012 cases cotton goods 353 cases dyed cotton goods, 98 cases printed cotton goods, 284 cases 1 bale bleached cotton goods, 368 bales 23 grey cotton goods, 5 cases cotton and silk, 79 cases 34 bales cotton and woolen 300 bales cotton, 50 bales cotton waste, 5 cases linnens, 4 cases mixed linens, 3 cases spurn silk, 3 cases wool and silk 119 bales 105 cases woolen goods, 59 cases 29 bales cotton yarn, 20 bales canvas, 2 bales jute cotton, 2 cases jute yarn 21 cases tobacco and cigarettes 23 cases umbrellas.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

JACKSON.—On the 9th June, suddenly, at Charterhouse, Teignmouth, Cyril Frederick Westropp Jackson, son of the late Sir Charles Jackson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, aged 55.

TREMENHEERE.—On the 3rd July, at the Mission House, Negapatam, George Henry Wynn Tremenheere, Captain and Honorary Major (retired), 102nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, aged 73.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-9 p. m.
Salle Francaise, Lantern Lecture by Professor P. L. Charlier, on the Art of Drawing, Part I, 6-30 p.m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: A rich miser is poorer than a poor generous man.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Himalaya" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batta., G. I. P. Rys., Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

Spanish March...El Abanico ...A. Javaloyes
Grand Selection..Pagliacci .....Leoncarallo
Intermezzo .....Serets .....Anolliffe
Valse.....Oh! Oh! Delphine .....Caryll
Melodies (from).Princess Caprice ..Leo Fall
Two-Step.....Hitchy Koo.....Pether

FATAL FALL.—On Monday, a labourer named Rama Bhiva (40), while walking on a plank connecting a steamer with a coal barge at the Princes Dock, slipped and fell into the basin and was drowned. The corpse was recovered some time after.

LECTURE.—Mr. Capt. E. G. Hart will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"How the Fourth Dimension explains Miracles." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies

DROWNING ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan boy named Idu Kassam (11), finding an excavation, in Reay Road, filled with rainwater on Monday, launched a plank and began to row on it with two other boys. Idu Kassam fell into the water, which was about ten feet deep, and was drowned. The other boys succeeded in reaching land.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Classical Association on Wednesday, July 16th, at 6-30 p.m., in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, when Professor R. Marrs, M.A., Elphinstone College, will read a paper on "Lucian of Samosata."

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—At the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, Dr. Constance Coutinho addressed the Residency students of the Wilson College, last Sunday, on the "Spread of Consumption in India." At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Coutinho answered a number of questions, which were put to him by the students, who were much interested with the subject.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Polynisien," will be closed at the General Post Office a 2 p. m. on Friday, the 11th July.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. "Katanga," via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday, the 12th July.

COMMERCIAL STUDENTS.—The Examination of the Institute of Commerce (April 1913), in Book-keeping, held under the supervision of Mr. M. C. Dharamsey at the All-India Commercial College, Bharucha Building, Princess Street (Kalbadevi Post), which is conducted by its Principal, R. P. Dharamsey, A.C.R.A., F.B.T., F.C.I., the following students were declared successful:—Mr. Nolasco Carvalho, Mr. F. M. Basil and Mr. Solomon Fernandes. The success was cent. per cent.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TWENTY LAKHS LOAN TO BE RAISED.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the Finance and Establishment Committee, regarding loan to be raised in 1913-14.

The report ran as follows:—

"We have considered with reference to the report of the Committee, No. III, dated February 17th 1913, embodied in Trustees' Resolution No. 32 of February 28th 1913, the question of the amount of the loan that should be raised in 1913-14, provision for which was made in the Budget Estimates to the extent Rs. 20 lakhs.

"It seems quite likely that the Board can just do without a loan this year; but settlements are now being effected very rapidly in heavy compensation cases in Scheme 37 (Sydenham-road Scheme) and at the present rate of progress the Budget allotment for acquisition may be largely exceeded. We are, therefore, of opinion that the Board should, to be on the safe side, apply for sanction under section 52 of the Act for a loan of 15 lakhs asking Government at the same time to allow the sanction to remain current till the end of May 1914, so that even if a loan proves to to be unnecessary in 1913-14, the Board may be in a position to take credit from a bank to the extent of 15 lakhs under section 59 of the Act, in an emergency, any time before June 1914, and we beg to recommend accordingly."

It was resolved to ask Government to sanction the raising of a loan for 20 lakhs; out of which 10 lakhs to be raised at once.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Improvements Committee submitted the following report:—

"We have carefully considered revision of Scheme V, which was referred to us under Trustees' Resolution of May 20th and are of opinion:—

(i) That the land coloured red on the plan No. 5656A, dated April 28th and the Maharaj Wadi on Matunga-road should be notified for acquisition.

(ii) That the land coloured yellow on the plan No. 5656A should not be acquired.

(iii) That Matunga-road should be made 60 feet in width throughout Scheme V and that the Corporation should be moved to provide for the continuation of this road being ultimately widened to the same width for the entire length between Schemes V and XXXI.

(iv) That there is no objection to Schemes V and VI being treated as one.

"With regard to item (i) above, we have been influenced in our decision by the fact that the Maharaj Wadi projects into the scheme for a distance of about 850 feet and that if this land be not notified for acquisition there is a serious risk of its being built upon, or otherwise utilized in a manner detrimental to the surrounding land, as has proved the case with the batch of bungalow sites excluded from the scheme just north of Matunga station. We recommend the Board to at once notify the additional land required and after the necessary procedure under sections 27 and 28 (1) of the Act to submit the altered scheme and revised estimates to Government for sanction under section 29."

The Committee had also recommended that the provision of chawls should be left to private enterprise, but the Trustees deleted that suggestion and the report was adopted.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Slit.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.....	9	m 2	43	26	9
		3	16 a	28	6
Thur ...	10	m 3	44	26	4
		4	1 a	27	7
Fri	11	m 4	52	25	11
		4	50 a	28	8
Sat	12	m 6	10 a	25	9
		5	46 a	25	10
Sun	13	m 7	33	25	11
		6	51 a	25	2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.....	9	m 8	37	16	10
		9	35 a	17	3
Thur ...	10	m 9	30	18	
		10	31 a	17	2
Fri	11	m 10	31	19	7
		11	31 a	17	1
Sat	12	m 11	51	20	7
Sun	13	m 0	23	16	11
		1	20 a	21	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 7h. 20m
10 (Thursday)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 20m
11 (Friday)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 20m
12 (Saturday)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 19m
13 (Sunday)	do 6h. 9m.	do 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, July 11th. 3h. 7-4m. a.m.; Full Moon 18th, 11h. 36-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 30h. 28-7m. p.m.; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 23-1m. p.m.

SIR T. R. WYNNE, president of the Railway Board, after attending the Conference at Ajmere, regarding the metre gauge railways, will proceed on tour to Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

POTATOES HAVE EYES. Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the never failing cure for Malaria and other fevers! "I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects" writes J. E. Lee, Personal Assistant to the Home Secretary, Hyderabad Deccan.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The production of beer in India last year totalled 3,849,060 gallons, against 4,083,806 gallons in 1911.

Almost immediately after the receipt of Reuter's report of Sir John Benton's grave warning to Sind regarding its irrigation policy, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas framed an interpillation on the subject to be put at the next meeting at the end of this month of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The stores rules dealing with the purchase of Government Stores in India and England have been revised by the Government of India, and the new rules will be shortly published.

The Agent of the North-Western Railway still adheres to his former opinion that it will be impracticable to handle cargo by rail backwards and forwards between the present eastern wharves and the future western wharves of Karachi Harbour. The Karachi Port Trustees have accordingly arrived at the understanding that in the first instance it will be advisable to restrict the six berths to be first constructed in the western wharves to import work. They believe that with suitable tugs to warp boats across the harbour to the eastern wharves for export work no serious difficulty need be anticipated. The opinion of the Trustees is added that when the time comes for further developments the question of providing a new export yard with a direct entrance to both eastern and western wharves will have to be dealt with.

When the question of appointing medical officers to visit and inspect estates was first broached says the "Times of Ceylon," it was regarded with misgiving by not a few planters, chiefly owing to the disastrous results of a previous experiment in this direction. The first information as to the work of the medical officers appointed some time ago by Government to look after estate sanitation comes from Udapussellawa, and this is of a very gratifying nature. The Planters' Association has passed a vote of thanks to Dr. Langley Hunt for the tactful and helpful way in which he is discharging his duties. It, of course, only required the right sort of medical man to be appointed for this work in order immediately to dispel all the bogies of interference with labour, loss of the superintendent's prestige etc., which were raised. Dr. Hunt seems to have gone about his work in the right way with the result that he is looked upon by planters not as a mentor or any other form of nuisance, but as a valuable adviser and friend.

The Karachi Port Trustees have passed the following resolution:—"As regards elevators the Port Trust see no reason to alter their policy. The demand for these will come from the trade when the trade finds that working with elevators will be cheaper than under the existing system, and not before, and it is of no use attempting to force the situation." It seems to be assumed here says the "Sind Gazette" that this great question is forthwith set at rest by the decision of the Port Trust "not to force the situation." What we have now to see is whether the situation will not force the Port Trust. In nearly every country in the world where the grain trade is considerable the situation has force local authorities, even where their disfavour seemed as invincible as that of the Karachi Port Trust to yield to the superior claims of grain elevators. What has thus proved irresistible everywhere else is hardly likely to be long withstood in Karachi. But we shall think it a matter for some sentimental regret if a body which ought to be found in the van of commercial progress should in this instance be discovered in the rear.

Some time ago, in connection with the Government Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow classes were started for the training of young men as gardeners. Owing to the dislike of Indians for manual labour in any form these classes have not been very successful. The Superintendent, in his annual report, writes:—"A large number of applications were received for trained gardeners and the gardens were able to render much assistance in this direction. The Choudhry class is not working as satisfactorily as we expected, and the number of students is below what is sanctioned. The unwillingness of young men to join the class is to be regretted, as the inducements held out are very much better than obtain in offices and many professions. The chief objection would be students have to joining the class is that they have to do the actual work of a "mali" for a portion of each day and carry out with their own hands operations which entail a certain amount of manual exertion. Students have an idea that only class work is needed or expected of them and often resign when they find out that such is not the case. It is the practical side of their work that they most need to fit them to teach others when they finish their course and the gardens insist that this shall be the first consideration in their training."

Within a few days of the dismissal by the Rangoon High Court of the appeals by the promoters of the Zalun outbreak the "Pioneer" correspondent reports a marked "prevalence of dacoity in all parts of the province," How slowly the times are changing in some of the outlying tracts may be gathered from a comment that was evoked as long ago as 1888: "There is no moral ban placed upon dacoity by the people of Burma; with most of them it is a resource in the background against bad times; the dacoit may be a villager on the loose, and the villager no more than a dacoit turned steady. Again the shifty and unstable character of the people, and their want of natural leaders, make them liable to be led away by any blustering Pretender . . . . . ." The rapid development of Burma naturally has made the area in which this description would apply with any truth very much more narrow in the twenty-five years that have passed since the above was written: but the Zalun outbreak is striking proof of the ignorance and credulity that can still prevail. That the "blustering Pretender" in this instance was accepted as the "future King of Burma," was conceded the power of making his followers invulnerable, and led a band that was to break the power of the British, may read strangely in these enlightened days; but the incident is merely one of the many that occur at odd times showing how obstinately superstition holds its ground, and in favourable surroundings how potent it still may be.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 7th July to 6 a.m. on the 8th July:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	3	2
Total mortality from all causes	...	60

COVERED ALL OVER WITH RED BLOTCHES

In Awful Condition. Life Was Misery. Could Not Sleep for Scratching. Quite a Mass of Sores. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Free from Pimples.

42, Botham Rd., Smethwick, Birmingham, Eng.—"Before I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment I was in an awful condition. My life was a misery. My complaint came with little itchy pimples and I could not resist from scratching, and every time I scratched them there was something like water came from them. I could not sleep at night for scratching, and I was that irritable I could not bear to be spoken to. It lasted me for over two months and I was quite a mass of sores. I was covered all over with red blotches.

"I tried nearly everything but to no use till I was told to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I am very pleased I did. I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I found relief in the first dressing. In less than four dressings of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I was quite free from the pimples." (Signed)

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 7. BOMBAY, July 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 5-8	3-16	
3 do. Rentes.	83 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	87	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 7-8		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	58 1-2	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·36 3-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	4 1-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 3-4		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 3-4	un	chgd
do, 7 day Market Loans ,,	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Dull.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £325,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier. Good business done.
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Steady with little doing.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,500 ,,
Imports ... 1,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 6·69—91
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·45 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug. Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·40 —03	6·33 —02	6·21 —03
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·15 —03	6·11 —03	6·10 —03
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
6·10 —03	6·12 —02	6·13 —02	6·14 —02

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·00, Oct. 11·38.
New York official Noon call Aug. 12·04 Oct. 11·33.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 12·05 Oct. 11·45

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	13,000
,, Receipts at ,, last year...	1,500
,, Exports to Great Britain ,,	1,000
,, Exports to Continent ...	7,000
,, Spot Cotton ...	12·25—10

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·93—07
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·32—08
Advanced early on limited offerings and declined later owing to bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 5-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug. ,, 11·95—15
Futures month of Oct. ,, 11·42—10
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 7-8+1-4
Do. Months ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rozario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.
Barletto Russo ... Do.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 51 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.
85 p. c. ex ship 51 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp —Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd.
Do. Months — ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.

LINSEED —
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 46 7-8—1-8
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ... 44 9—6d.
Do. Months— ... July-August.
London—Value —Easier.
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata...43 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £8-17-6 unchgd.
July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 8—1-2d
July-Aug.—Done—Flat.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 63 7-8
Copper Brazers ... £ 78 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d. 6 7-8

ARRIVALS :—
"Montebello," "Jaithness," "Kohistan."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F (calcutta(Double bags)..12 10 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment. Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady with only small biz.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
—Extremely quiet.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 4 3-4—1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 6 3-4—1-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Slightly lower.
M A R & Similar Crystals C & F India. ... 13 9 3-4
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 3 —Jan.-March—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 1 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 4 1 2—Jan.-March—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 9 3-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 0 3-4—Jan.-March.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 11 11 1-4—July-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 2 1-4—Jan.-March—Value.
Tone—Still dle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [July 8th 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th & 6th July 1913

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	31	34,714
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	73	88,560

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. ,, ,, 3rd July	4 ,,
Bank of Mad. ,, ,, 17th June	6 ,,

EXCHANGE —
The market opened quiet and unchanged. There is little doing on either side of the account.
We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d. to 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Oct
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marke	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...196 3-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened quiet at 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 for the settlement and declined 1 1-16 during the day. A moderate business has been done and rates close as under.
We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96	2 0
Settlement	... ,, 95	15 0 buyers

BULLION.—
Yesterday the market for bar silver in London was dull and rates were 1-16 lower both for ready and forward, at 26 7-8 and 27 1-8 respectively. The local market opened at 68 5-16 exduty for this month's settlement and declined 3-16 during the day closing as under. A moderate business is reported.
We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1 0
Australian Gold	... ,,	24	0 0
Guinea-pigs Gold	... ,,	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... ,,	68	2 0
1st Settlement	... ,,	68	2 0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	68	3 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... ,,	77	8 0
1st Settlement March	... ,,	77	8 0
2nd Settlement	... ,,	77	9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here :—
GRUNING AND CO.—"Market largely professional with little outside interest. Declined owing to continued good weather.
HORNBY HEMELRYK.—"American cotton crop accounts could hardly be better, the tendency being downwards. Egyptian cotton, reaction likely."
WELD AND CO.—"Liverpool small featureless market, some continental selling. New York some liquidation and short selling in a narrow market. In North Carolina and Georgia weather continues clear and hot."
Yesterday the American markets fluctuated during the day and closed easier, New York being 7 and 8 points lower for spot, while New Orleans futures were 15 and 10 points down. The local market, which had a steadier tone at the close last evening for New Crop opened easier with good Broach quoted Rs. 291 and fully good Bengal Rs. 241. There has been little doing but prices close steady as under. Ready cotton continues dull with very little enquiry and many eager sellers.

QUOTATONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	291 1-2 Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	254-5 Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	...	241 1-2 do
Fine M. G. Khamgion Akola	...	275-6 do

OLD CROP.

Good Sawginned Dharwar	...	265 July
Good M. G. Coompta	...	275 do
Good M. G. Westerns	...	270 do
Good H. G. Westerns	...	264 do
Good M. G. Miraj	...	285 do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·38 —02	6·31 —02	6·19 —02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·13 —02	6·09 —02	6·08 —02
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apr.
6·08 —02	6·10 —02	6·11 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7 13	0 B.T.
September	... ,,	8 9	0 R.T.
May 1914	... ,,	9 2	9 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	,,	8 14	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	,,	8 8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	,,	62	0 0
Yellow Higanghat	,,	65	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad		63	8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :

Ready	... Rs.	13	0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 51 8 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
June—September ... Rs. 8 5 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—
Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pusi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 3	0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	,,	5 9	0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	,,	5 11	0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1 705 c d
Bank of India	...	69 o.d.
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	65 1-2

MILLS.

	Ang.
Bo United Mill ...	525
David ...	537 1-2
Fazulbhai ...	557 1-2
Kohinoor ...	795
Standard ...	1435
Swan Mill ...	365

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	21 1-4
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	195 1-2 x.d.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	175
Bombay S N Ordy ,,	242 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	600

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	3,463	bales.
Wheat ...	55,807	cwts.
Linseed ...	24,044	,,
Rapeseed ...	5·665	,,
Gingellyseed ...	1,671	,,
Poppyseed ...	731	,,
Groundnuts ...	2,143	,,
Castorseed ...	2,612	,,
Rice ...	13,331	,,
Myrabollams...	1,944	,,
Cottonseed ...	8,795	,,
Mowrasseed ...	7,774	,,
Gram ...	2,185	,,
Joowar ...	393	,,
Maize ...	Nil	,,
Barley ...	3,369	,,

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 7.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 13,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 7,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·25
Future Cotton at New York August ... 11·98
Future Cotton at New York October ... 11·32
Tone Market at closing Spot. .....
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ...
Futures closing tone ... Quiet
General Tone Market opened :—Quiet. Lower and early advanced on limited offerings, later declined on bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 5-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ... ...11·95
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... ... 11·42
Future closing tone.— ... .

LIVERPOOL, July 7.
COTTON.
The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,500 ,,
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	1,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ,,		9·45
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·69—1

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July-Aug	... ...	6·40—3
Aug.-Sept	... ...	6 33—2
Sept.-Oct	... ...	6·21—3
Oct.-Nov.	... ...	6·15—3
Nov.-Dec.	... ...	6 11—3
Dec.-Jan.	... ...	6·10—3
Jan.-Feb.	... ...	6·10—3
Feb.-Mch.	... ...	6 11—2
Mch.-Apl.	... ...	6·13—1

MANCHESTER, July 7.
Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm fair enquiry, but Sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange—White Jacconets firm—Fair enquiry for Jaconet Dhooties.

LONDON, July 7.
SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn. 44 9	Sellers. ,,
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 46 9	,,
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 47	,,
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Quiet. Buyers unwilling operate except at lower rates.
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July—	£25-0-0
do Sept-Oct.—	£24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug. —Dunkirk...63 10 1-2	,,
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg	47 ,,
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, ,,per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...	51 3 ,,
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Antwerp ...	51 6 ,,
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. July-Aug.—Hull ...	£3-18-0
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Steady
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May.-June.—London.	.....

LONDON, July 7.
WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi July-Aug.—London...	38 Sellers ,,
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.—London...	37 6 ,,
Do. Club No. 2...July-Aug.—London...	38 ,,
Do. Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London—	Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Firm.
Do. South Australian July—	37 9 Sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs, July-Aug.—	35
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	Firm
Do. Red Graded American per central ...July—	7 5 3-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....

LONDON, July 7.
SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...August.	Sellers. 9 5 1-4 ,,
German Beetroot, 88 per cent. F.O. B. Hburg. Oct-Dec	9 7 1-2 ,,
,, Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) July-Aug....	13 3 ,,
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.—	12 9 ,,
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.	12 3 ,,
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec...	11 9
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	.....
Mauritius Crystals ...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug.	13 6 ,,
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.,	Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, July 7.
JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta July...	Value 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Juy-Dec.	11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan-Mch	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July...	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec....	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch...	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan-Mch....	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi July...	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi Jan-Mch, ,,	12 3
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Steady but nothing doing.

LONDON, July 7.
METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	63 15 0
,, Best English Selected.	70 0 0
,, Brazers	78 10 0
,, Tone of Market ...	Steady
Hard Spelter	19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	2 3 0 0
Yellow Metal	6 3-4d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B l p.o. F O B L'pool	10 12 6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2 15 9
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2 17 6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	3 16 6
Lead Pig English	20 5 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady.
Silver, Spot	26 14-16
,, 2 months hence ...	27 2-16
Tone of Market—Quiet—Unchanged	

LONDON, July 7.
FINANCIAL.

	yesterdays.	to-days
Silver Spot	...26 15-16	26 7-8
Silver 2 Months	...27 3-16	27 1-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet China selling.		
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	Unchanged	
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ...	£ 83 1-2	
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 72 5-8	
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ }	87
Sterling loan	£ }	
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 75	
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4	
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9	
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.	
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do	
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.	
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	1 3 13-16	
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·25	
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·46	
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4·86 5-8	
Interest day to day loans	2 3-4	
Do. 7 days Market loans	3	
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 1-8	
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 3-4	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 5-8	
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-4	

LONDON, July 7.
SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ...	29	Sellers
Do. TN Spot Aug dely...	89	,,
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely...	88	,,
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot ...	Quiet	
Do. do TN Futures	do	
General Tone of Market—Market quiet with small sales.		

LONDON, July 8.
OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·40	6·39
Aug.-Sept...	6·33	6·32
Sept.-Oct....	6·21	6·20
Oct.-Nov....	6·15	6·14
Nov.-Dec....	6·11	6·10
Dec-Jan...	6·10	6 09
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·10	6·09
Feb.-Mar....	6·11	6·10
Mar.-Apl ...	6·13	6·12

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Madras, July 8.
The Bank of Madras rate of interest has been reduced one per cent. Present rate is five per cent.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 ,,	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 ,,	1705
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 ,,	69 CD
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 ,,	1755
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 ,,	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 ,,	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 ,,	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India —	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 ,,	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 ,,	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 ,,	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£37½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ ,,	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	895
Alliance ...	1000	1003	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	749
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	280
Central India ...	500	500	70	2152½
China ...	1000	1000	...	785
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1477½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	125
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	285
Crown ...	500	500	20	600
David ...	450	250	10	537½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	700
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	557½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1625
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	870
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	480
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	140
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1350
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1455
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3160
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	166½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1485
San ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	365
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1732½
Textile	500	500	20	1435
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	460
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 ,,	137
Sinda Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 ,,	16p
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ ,,	600
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ ,,	133
Central Provinces.	25		1 ,	97
Guzrat Railway ...	100		1 ,	121

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4830
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	865
New Berar	500	500	40	532½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	165
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 ,,	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile... ...	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	640
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	195½x
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	175
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	3 p. c.	25
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	940
Bombay Land and Bulling	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	242½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	276
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	28½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p. c.	300
John Roberts and Co...		100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co		100	50 10 p.c.	50
Kemp and Co ...		200	175 12½ ,,	183
Karachi Landing .		200	75 12	115
Marcks and Co ...		100	100 8	101
Marsland Price and Co ... ...O.		100	100 4 p. c.	90
Do. do P.		100	100 7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co		200	50 20 p. c.	375
Oriental Mining ...		...	... ...	...
Phillips and Co ...		40	40 10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co...		1000	1000 yr. 42	860
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.		10	10 ...	21½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co		100	100 5	70

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the following short causes yesterday at the High Court :—

DISPUTE IN SUGAR CONTRACT.

Messrs. Abdullabhai Joomabhai Lalji filed a suit against the firm of Messrs. Mathuradas Rowji to recover Rs. 4,709-6-5, the price of 25 tons of sugar tendered to the defendants for December shipment in accordance with a contract.

Mr. B. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edglow Gulabchand and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, was for the defendants.

There was a contract between the parties under which the plaintiffs were to deliver 100 tons of sugar by four instalments of 25 tons each during the months of September, October, November and December 1912. The dispute was with regard to the December shipment, of which the defendants had refused to take delivery on the ground that the consignment offered to them was not of the December shipment.

Mr. Mulla stated that the defendants had filed a third party suit, as it was the attitude of the third party which was the cause of this litigation. They had an engagement to deliver the consignment to a third party, who had declined to take delivery. He asked that the case might be postponed or transferred to the long causes list.

Mr. Desai, on behalf of his client, said that he was in no way concerned with the third party suit. He had a bill of lading and other documents to show that the shipment was the December shipment. According to the contracts a shipment during ten days on either side of a month was to be considered a shipment for that month. For instance, a shipment made on November 20th or January 10th would be a December shipment. The bill of lading would show that the sugar in dispute was despatched on November 29th, from Batavia by the s.s. "Itria".

The evidence of Mr. Husanbhai Abdulali, a partner in the firm of the plaintiffs, having been recorded, the court held that the plaintiffs were not concerned with the third party suit, and passed a decree for Rs. 4,709-6-5 with interest at 9 per cent. and costs.

HEAVY INTEREST.

In the suit filed by Mr. George Victor D'Silva against Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman Wahed, Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla, instructed by Mr. Dubash, appeared for the plaintiff and asked for a decree against the defendant for Rs. 2,000 and interest at 48 per cent.

The defendant personally appeared and admitted having received Rs. 2,000 from the plaintiff and having passed two promissory notes in respect of the same amount. The interest agreed upon was 48 per cent. The defendant informed the Court that he had since filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court.

His Lordship passed a decree as asked for with interest at 48 per cent. from September 10th, 1911 to June 25th, 1913, with costs. The execution of the decree was stayed pending the disposal of the insolvency proceedings.

CLAIM FOR A LEGACY.

Aishabibi, alias Begum, filed a suit against Haji Ahmed Jungarri and others, claiming Rs. 5,000 and interest.

Mr. Mirza appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, while Mr. Mulla was for the defendant.

Mr. Mirza stated that one Asubibi had died leaving a will by which a sum of Rs. 5,000 was left to his client as a legacy. The defendants, who were the executors of the will, had called upon the plaintiff to prove her identity before the amount claimed was paid to her. They also objected to paying her the interest claimed, as the legacy was to be paid after the properties mentioned in the will had been sold. The estate of the deceased was now the subject of an administration suit and so the property had not been sold.

Plaintiff in her evidence said that she attended Asubibi during her illness. She was the person named in the will.

Mr. Mulla for the defendant said that the object of the suit was to establish the identity of the plaintiff. Counsel objected to the payment of the interest claimed.

The Court passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs 5,000 with costs.

SUIT AGAINST A CONTRACTOR.

Ismail Haji Cassum filed a suit against Abdulla Haji Rahimtulla to recover Rs. 8,353, the price of 14,850 cart-loads of earth supplied to the defendant.

Mr. Tarachand, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Gandhy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

It was stated that the plaintiff owned a mine in Sewri. The defendant was a contractor for the G. I. P. Railway, and had [illegible] 14,850 cart-loads of earth for a siding from the plaintiff. The defendant had paid only Rs. 500 towards [illegible] and absconded.

[illegible] decree for Rs. 7,853 [illegible]

[illegible] disposed [illegible] and and [illegible] partners, [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] mul [illegible] of

Gajannath Moolji Singani, claiming Rs. 65,920, with interest amounting to Rs. 11,000, Mr. Justice Macleod, after hearing more evidence yesterday, ordered that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

SUIT FOR MORTGAGE DEED.

Keshavji Devkaram filed a suit against Lakhamsi Cooverji and another for Rs. 2,836 under a mortgage deed and for hoondis.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. K. B. Dastur appeared for the first defendant, and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla for the second and third defendants.

Mr. Justice Macleod, having recorded the evidence, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff and ordered that the costs be paid by the first defendant. If he failed, then the second and third defendants should pay.

POLICE COURTS.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

A Marine Court, composed of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Osborne, R.N.R., Master of the steamship "Circassian," and Mr. R. G. Dagge, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and two assessors, sat yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court to enquire into a collision that occurred between the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Kalika" and the Port Trust launch "Sprite," on the morning of June 19th, off the North Channel Beacon in the Bombay Harbour.

Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government; the Hon. Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Bombay Steam Navigation Company; and Mr. Ackworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Port Trust.

Mr. Dunlop, in opening the proceedings, said that the captain of the ship "Kalka" was served with a summons only the previous night, although the accident occurred on the 19th of last month. It was impossible to ascertain within such a short time what evidence was available. Under these circumstances he asked for an adjournment. He further stated that both the parties resided in Bombay and the adjournment would not prove inconvenient.

Mr. Ackworth agreed with Mr. Dunlop, and said that his client also had been served with summons only on the previous day.

Mr. Nicholson had no objection to a postponement, and the enquiry was accordingly adjourned to July 16.

ALLEGED MURDER.

On March 31st last the dead body of a Hindu woman was discovered in a room in a chawl in the DeLisle-road, and it subsequently transpired that one Raichand, who was living in an adjoining room, had simultaneously disappeared. Raichand was arrested at Kadi and was brought to Bombay and charged with murder before Rao Bahadhur Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate.

The accused stated that after he had left his room on the evening in question, he went straight to Byculla station, where he met with an accident and broke his leg. The station master had him conveyed to the hospital where he remained for a few days. He then collected enough money to buy a ticket and went to his native place.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

PAN-WOMAN ROBBED.

A woman named Jankibai, who keeps a pan shop in Falkland-road and lives in a room behind the shop, has reported to the Police that her safe, kept in the room, was broken open on Monday night and cash and ornaments of the value of Rs 1,476 removed. Two servants of the woman, who slept in the room, had also disappeared. As a result of Police inquiries, one of the servants named Surajbally was arrested by a constable at Curry-road with Rs. 278 in his possession. He is alleged to have confessed that the rest of the property was with Ramrathan, the other servant, for whom a search is now being made.

FATAL TRADE UNION FEUD.

REVOLVER USED IN GLASGOW QUARREL.

A sensational affair occurred in the neighbourhood of Glasgow Harbour on the night of June 18th, a trade union delegate being shot dead, his alleged assailant being A. W. French, Scottish secretary of the National Seamen and Firemen's Union.

Following the big Glasgow dock strike in the autumn of 1911, there was a secession from the Seamen's Union, the breakaway ultimately forming a Glasgow branch of the British Seafarers' Union, which had its headquarters in Southampton. There has been considerable rivalry between the two organisations. A local dispute had been in progress regarding the manning of one of the MacBrayne passenger vessels on the West Highlands route, the well known steamer Columba. Until June 14th the Columba had been manned by members of the British Seafarers' Union, who recently made a claim for an advance of wages of 2s. 6d. a week. This demand was refused by Messrs. Mac Blayne, and in place of members of the British Seafarers Union a crew was shipped on June 16th consisting of members of the Seamen's Union.

It was decided by the Seafarers' Union to regard the Columba's new crew as "blacklegs," and accordingly strong pickets were posted. The pickets waited the nightly arrival of the steamer and on June 18th a large body of members of the Seamen's Union under the leadership of A. W. French the Scottish secretary, attended the wharfside for the purpose of escorting the Columba's men to their homes. According to the police report the two parties came into collision in clyde Place. In the course of the melee a man about [illegible] years of age, named James Martin [illegible] at 75, Finnieston Street, was shot [illegible] the breast. In anticipation of trouble [illegible] police has several plain clothes officers [illegible] the crowd, and two of them, following [illegible] mediately upon the shooting, seized Mr. [illegible]nch, from whose hand, it is stated, the [illegible]olice sergeant wrenched an eight chambered revolver, Mr. French, along with two other men who were alleged to have taken part in the breach of the peace which preceded the shooting incident, was taken to the district police office and detained. The revolver contained seven chambers loaded.

The victim of the shooting was formerly a fireman, and was a delegate of the British Seafarers' Union. Though removed with all speed to the Royal Infirmary he died an hour afterwards.

THE WEATHER.

BAY CURRENT REACHES TO THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 8.

The Arabian Sea current has given more rain and the Bay current now extends over Gangetic plain and reaches as far wests as the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, the Central Provinces, the West Coast Bombay, the Deccan North Hyderabad, Madras, the North Madras Coast fairly general in Lower Burma, the west of the United Provinces Gujarat and Mysore and local in Bengal and the east of the United Provinces.

A few falls have also occurred in Assam Chota-Nagpur Bihar the North West frontier Province and South Hyderabad.

Maymyo reports one-and-a-half inches Monywa two; Silchar four False Point one-and-a-half, Balasore and Roorkee one, Surat one-and-half, Nagpur and Hanonkonda one, Karwar five; Cochin two; and Nerlore one.

No development has taken place over the Bay. The temperature is practically normal everywhere.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Northern India.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's Hosp.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	40·08	39·24	38·63
Monday, 7th July	1·25	1·20	1·14
Total.....	41·33	40·24	39·83

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
July 8.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrdg. Total.	Corrdg. Total.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. ct.
Cumballa Hill.	0·19	29·47	13·17	12·71

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 8th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 68	45 29

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rain fall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
85	63	1 4	65 95

Appendel is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 7th	95·3	77·0	...	...
Jask	92·3	82·8	...	...
Muskat 7th	86·3	81·1	...	...
Multan	100·3	81·5	...	3·85
Rawalpindi	97·9	73·1	...	5·38
Lahore	101·9	77·2	...	2·70
Sitsa ...	98·8	80·0	...	8·26
Ambala	95·5	75·9	...	10·62
Delhi	95·0	80·3	...	6·43
Agra	97·5	79·5	0·19	3·10
Mainpuri	98·3	81·6	...	2·01
Jhansi	97·8	73·5	0·12	1·20
Cawnpore	93·6	78·5	...	5·98
Allahabad	97·1	79·5	...	4·94
Jacobabad	109·1	85·3	...	0·82
Karachi	91·0	82·0	...	0·06
Ajmer	94·6	80·2	...	5·66
Jaipur	95·2	77·5	...	7·04
Kotah	98·7	80·6	...	5·20
Bhuj	99·5	80·0	...	3·70
Dwarka	90·2	78·2	0·18	2·53
Verawal	85·1	78·8	...	17·36
Rajkot	92·6	70·8	0·37	9·85
Bhavnagar Para.	95·5	77·8	0·47	23·41
Surat	91·4	73·1	1·25	22·05
Ahmedabad	99·6	79·2	0·30	12·7
Deesa	100·8	78·4	...	7·29
Neemuch	92·9	76·0	...	6·28
Indore	90·1	73·0	...	8·32
Jubbulpore	91·3	76·3	0·33	11·59
Saugor	89·3	72·6	0·43	10·33
Hoshangabad	91·1	75·4	...	6·48
Khandwa	89·2	75·1	0·54	9·96
Akola	87·7	74·5	0·01	9·13
Amraoti	88·3	73·3	0·41	13·33
Nagpur	87·1	73·3	0·95	14·51
Chanda	89·0	76·0	0·45	13·92
Raipur	87·7	74·6	...	8·01
BOMBAY	86·5	76·6	0·97	38·57
Ratnagiri	84·8	76·4	0·12	34·08
Mormugao	83·0	75·7	0·29	34·35
Karwar	80·7	74·5	4·13	42·94
Malegaon	92·4	71·1	0·67	6·00
Ahmednagar	89·1	70·0	0·76	12·04
Poona	87·0	72·3	0·12	15·44
Sholapur	89·8	71·1	0·13	6·23
Bijapur	90·2	69·8	0·52	7·07
Belgaum	89·3	68·5	...	9·91
Aurangabad	89·4	70·4	0·30	8·35
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·9	71·2	0·53	14·74
Hyderabad	89·8	71·2	0·14	5·83
Mangalore	79·3	73·8	1·57	43·41
Calicut	83·2	75·1	0·88	31·41
Cochin	84·7	73·2	1·90	29·04
Colombo	85·5	75·5	0·07	8·65
Masulipatam	87·3	76·2	0·22	2·23
Bellary	91·5	74·3	...	2·95
Cuddapah	98·5	72·0	0·46	3·56
Madras	92·5	78·0	0·05	2·15
Bangalore	79·3	65·3	...	6·47
Coimbatore	85·9	71·3	...	1·16
Trichinopoly	96·1	73·3	...	0·91
Negapatam	99·2	79·2	...	0·63

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal. Temperature is in slight defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the extreme western districts; Agra has had 0·19" and Jhansi 0·12". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Allahabad. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of wes Rajputana, and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Dwarka has had 0·58," Rajkot 0·37," Bhavnagar-Para 0·47," Ahmedabad 0·30" and Surat 1·25." Skies are lightly clouded in north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture, Day temperature is in excess in Cutch, Gujarat and west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0·33," Saugor 0·43," Khandwa 0·54," Amraoti 0·41," Nagpur 0·95," and Chanda 0·45". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0·97," Ratnagiri 0·12," Mormugao 0·29" and Karwar 4·73." Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.67", Ahmadnagar 0.76", Poona 0.12",Sholapur 0.13",Bijapur 0.52",Aurangabad 0·40", Nizamabad 0·53" and Hyderabad 0·14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy features in the weather to-day is the appearance of rainfall in Gujarat and Kathiawar and its increase in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, fairly general in Kathiawar and Gujarat, and local in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras Coast. In the United Provinces nearly general but light rain has fallen in the extreme western districts.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and the southern half of Kathiawar and of Gujarat; local rain in west Central India and on the north Madras Coast. Isolated showers are possible in the south United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 8th July, 1913, was 29·844 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

NAVAL AIRMAN KILLED AND PILOT INJURED.

While flying at Brooklands on June 13, Mr. Gordon Bell was seriously injured and Lieut. James Robert Branch Kennedy, R. N., of the Royal Flying Corps, who was with him as a passenger, was killed. They were in a Martin Handasyde monoplane of 120 horsepower, in which Mr. Gordon Bell had flown over the same afternoon from Eastchurch naval base. They had travelled round the aerodrome several times, and the machine seemed to be working perfectly. When about thirty feet from the ground near the aviation sheds and travelling at about eighty miles an hour the airman (according to the account of an observer in the Brooklands paddock) appeard to attempt to turn the machine. Apparently it banked too steeply. Its nose dipped and the machine turned and fell with such force that the engine became embedded in the earth. At the inquest on June 16 evidence was given to the effect that Bell was flying the machine in a dangerous manner. The jury, in returning a verdict of "Death by misadventure," expressed, the opinion that "no pilot should be allowed to take such risks while carrying a passenger.

THE ADAMOVITCH CASE.

A message to the "Times", Cairo correspondent June 15th say's Sir Edward Grey's reply to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Commons on Thursday is taken to imply that the Government intends to raise the whole question of the Capitulations with the other Powers. This prospect causes no surprise here, since it has been currently understood that some step in this sense would be taken this summer. It is considered that any modification of the Capitulations must necessarily entail other and no less important changes, and all communities express satisfaction at the prospect of a further lightening of international fetters, and at the consequent relief in the administration of Egyptian affairs and the increased facilities which will thereby be afforded to commerce in general.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th July, 1913.

453. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

454. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade on Friday the 11th instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress—Mufti.

455. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

456. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 16th instant at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifle. Rear Guard. All ranks are invited to attend.

457. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday the 11th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

Lilian Lenton, the suffrage, who was released on licence at Leeds in mail week after a hunger strike, has disappeared. It is supposed that she got away in a motor-car in male attire, under the eyes of the plain clothes policemen constantly on watch at the residence to which she was taken on leaving gaol.

CONGO ASSOCIATION.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE SOCIETY.

The Congo Reform Association held its last meeting on June 16th, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, the members assembling to give it, as Sir Gilbert Parker said the happy despatch, to review its record, and to celebrate the work done. Since the Congo State has passed into the control of Belgium, under conditions designed to safeguard the rights of the natives it is felt that there is no longer any need for the Association to exist.

In reviewing the accomplishments of the Association from its inception in 1904, Sir Gilbert Parker referred to the work done for the Association by Sir Charles Dilke, Earl Percy, Lord Monkswell, and others as an illustration of the absolute agreement which had existed among Parlimentary parties. He thought the Association had awakened a new and vivid sense of duty towards the native races forced or invited into civilisation. Throughout the nine years of criticism, of agitation, and of sometime sensational reproach against the Congo "regime" the Belgian people had acted with great dignity and conscience, and the Association were confident that the faults of the late "regime" were not due to the spirit or temper of the Belgian people, and that they might now be trusted to fulfil their obligations of honour to their own national conscience and their moral contract with the civilised nations of the world.

Mr. E. D. Morel, to whom warm tributes were paid for the prominent part he had played in securing the success of the Association, was warmly cheered on moving the resolution winding up the Association. The resolution recorded the belief that the Association's main purposes had now been secured, and that its labours might now be honourably brought to a conclusion. The national response to the movement, he said, had been wonderful, and, as a result of their work the atrocities had disappeared with the cause of them. The native once more found himself a free man with his elementary human rights restored. But there was one thing they had not secured. They had not obtained a specific legislative act recognising native tenure of land. He regretted it. The Belgian Government had given no valid reason why they should not put into law what was recognized, and in fact acted upon. It would take a couple of generations at least to heal the wounds inflicted on the Congo, but he believed that a return to the old "regime" of slavery and destruction had been made impossible.

The Archbishop of Canterbury moved a resolution declaring that the success which had attended the long struggle marked an epoch in the history of the relations of European nations to the coloured races and rejoicing in the sustained public support of the movement. He said that without the help of the Association neither Belgian good intent—strong as it was—nor diplomatic wishes and words and the best intentions could have succeeded in bringing the evil state of affairs to an end. Their Association was a chief factor in bringing about that result, and if there was one man more than another who was responsible for that success it was Mr. Morel.

Dr. Clifford seconded and Sir Harry Johnston supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

MONKS ON STRIKE.

QUAINT DISPUTE IN A MONASTERY

Unrest has found its way into the monastery, and the monks of St. Michel, near Maikop, in the Caucasus, are out on strike.

They demand more food, more leisure, and a supply of trousers. The trouble has arisen, says St. Petersburg correspondent, owing to the possession of "fixed ideas" by Father Ambrosio, who is the head of the convent. His ideas do not stop at the customary fulfilment of the monk's obligation to be devout, chaste, and temperate; he has an impression that devotions are the best substitute for daily bread. And so the worthy Father made prayers longer and reduced the rations.

But a denial even worse than those already indicated was inflicted upon the long-suffering monks of St. Michel. The supreme shock came when Father Ambrosio refused to supply trousers to the dwellers within the convent walls, the dictator ruling that those articles of apparel were a luxury.

The limitations were endured for a month or so but a particularly cold day arrived, and the strike method was resorted to. While working, in much discomfort in a field, the brethern of St. Michel "downed tools" to a man.

The monastery authorities are still holding out in the matter of trousers.

A DISTINGUISHED ARCHITECT.

Mr. Reginald Bloomfield has been awarded the King's gold medal for the promotion of architecture. Besides being the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Bloomfield has many honours but this will not be the least—especially to one who has the historic scent so keenly as this scholarly architect and historian. Cockerell was the first to receive the award and the list of medallists includes the names of Charles Barry Owen Jones Gilbert Scott Fergusson Street and Bodley while famous archæologists such as Layard of Nineveh, Penrose of the Parthe on Lanciani of Rome, Evans of Crete and Dorpfeld of Corfu were also honoured. Famous foreign architects have been proud to receive the award, amongst them Viollet-le-Duc, Garnier of the Paris Opera House, and the great American McKim. Mr. Bloomfield now joins this distinguished band for his executed work as an architect and for his contributions to the literature of architecture.

THE LOETSCHBERG TUNNEL.

A Reuter telegram from Berne dated June 19th says:—In reply to an invitation from the Bernese Alps Railway Company, 200 deputies of the Federal Chamber and members of the Federal Tribunals and of the Cantonal Government of Berne, visited to-day the new Loetschberg line, joining Berne to the Simplon by the great Loetschberg tunnel, nearly ten miles long. All along the route from Berne, via Spiez and Kanderstage to Brigue and back, the visitors were cheered by the population. The passage of the tunnel in two special trains, with electric traction, was effected in fourteen minutes without incident. The marvellous technical works of the new line on the southern and northern slopes evoked general admiration.

The opening of the line for regular traffic had been fixed for July 1.

THE WEAKNESS OF SILVER

INDIAN INFLUENCES LARGELY RESPONSIBLE.

The dulness and restraint which has characterised the silver market lately stated the "Pall Mall Gazette" in mail week has been followed by acute weakness, and prices have given way substantially. The quotations touched this week namely. 26 7-8d. for cash and 27 3 16d. for two months' delivery—are the lowest since April 5 last.

The cause of this must be deepset; for on some days, business has been almost microscopic,and neither China nor any other quarter has been oppressing the market. Although June is described as a marriage month, the Indian bazars have been but poor buyers. In the last day or so they have ordered for safe substantial amounts of silver for forward delivery. The fact is that Indian speculators, who trade almost exclusively with borrowed money, have not found it very easy to carry forward their commitments in India, and have, therefore, put more pressure upon this market than it has been willing to bear. American and Mexican sales have been less than usual, partially accounted for by a demand from the Mexican Government for coinage, doubtless to replace coin exported to this country last year.

It is, therefore, the more remarkable that pronounced weakness has been felt, and suggests that the action of speculators has, as it were, undermined public confidence. No doubt the returns of the Indians currency have had much to do with poor prices. On Tuesday, for instance, a return was cabled showing an increase of 80 lacs in the holding of silver rupees, notwsthstanding that the total note issue had increased only 30 lacs.

A comparison between the respective totals at the period from January to date this year and the similar period in 1912, is very striking indeed, state Messrs, Samuel Montagu and Co. in their weekly bullion letter. During both of these periods the Indian Government was not purchasing silver. The figures, in crores, are as follows (silver in the gold standard reserve and gold in London and India are included) :—

4th Jan., 1912 ..	Silver...94.95	Gold....80.00
17th June, 1912	Silver...16.15	Gold....32.00
	Decrease... 8 80	Increase 13
3rd Jan., 1913...	Silver...19. 5	Gold.. 37.00
	Add Silver bought previously but not included in this total 2.45	
	22.20	
17th June, 1913	Silver 22.80	Gold....35.50
	Increase .. .60	Decrease 2.10

That is to say, the net efflux of silver rupees from the Indian Treasury in the first five and a half months of 1912 was 880 lacs, whilst during these months of the present year there was actually an influx of 60 lacs, and there was an influx of 1,300 lacs of gold in the former compared with an efflux of 210 lacs in the latter period.

The natural inference from the above is that the chances are against the Indian Government operating in the market in the immediate future. No surprise, therefore, need be felt that dealers fail to regard the market as healthy when practically the only support comes from speculative quarters, for in the present circumstances it is probably given, not so much in view of favourable prospects as for the purpose of preserving the nominal value of the speculative stock, which is unwieldy.

A LIFE OF ADVENTURE.

DESERTER'S MANY ARRESTS AND ESCAPES.

A deserter named Georges Boucher, who was arrested in Paris, has related his life-story to the police. It seems like a romance.

At the age of 12 Boucher belonged to a gang of burglars. He was sentenced seven times in France and four times in Belgium for various offences, and in 1905 was incorporated in the 5th Battalion Light Infantry stationed in Africa. He proved himself a refractory soldier, and soon found his way to the military prison.

In September, 1906 he escaped and returned to France, but was arrested the next year and taken to Marseilles, where he was lodged in the Fort St. Jean until he could be transferred to Algeria. Here while out for exercise, he broke from his captors and flung himself from the battlement into the Mediterranean—over 100ft. below. Striking out, he succeeded in gaining the shore and for some days defied all attempts to catch him. For this exploit he received the nickname of "Monte Cristo—the Deserter," of which he was vastly pound.

At length he was taken, and three months later was awaiting his trial by court-martial when he once more escaped. This was in July, 1908. He returned to Paris, where he was arrested in February, 1909.

Once more he was taken to Africa, this time to Tunis. He only stayed with his captors a month, and then, burrowing his way through the ceiling of his cell, he fled from Gabes by way of the desert towards Tripoli.

For three days he marched straight before him under a burning sun, with nothing to eat and only a little water in a goat-skin bottle to drink. He reached Tripoli and hired himself to a merchantman about to leave that port for Spain. As soon as he could he retu ned to Paris, where he was arrested in mail week. He has been lodged in the Cherche Midi Prison, and is being closely watched.

Boucher is now 30 years of age.

THE POPE'S RIGHT-HAND MAN.

One or two English newspapers have recorded the illness of Cardinal Vives y Tuto, but they have omitted to state, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" that the illness is mental and incurable. The Cardinal was Prefect of the Congregation of the Religious and confessor to the Pope. No man enjoyed the Pope's confidence as fully as this Spanish monk, or exercised as much influence upon Pius X.'s policy. At Rome, outside the immediate circle of the Pope, he was unpopular, and it is suggested that the Cardinal's mental disorder is of long standing and may explain that series of decrees—the Borromeo encyclical, the Modernist oath, the "Ne Temere" decree, and the rest—which disturbed the Catholics who had been bred up in the Leo XIII tradition. It is recalled now that Cardinal Vives y Tuto removed both the General of the Franciscans and the General of the Brothers of Mercy with a stroke of his pen.

Mr. Gordon Bell, the well-known air man, who was injured at Brooklands when Lieut. Kennedy, R.N., was killed has successfully undergone a critical operation, and in mail week there was considerable improvement in his condition.

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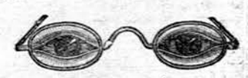

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 9th July, 1913.

THE COAL-FIELDS OF INDIA.

ALTHOUGH the coal-mining industry has now been in operation in India for more than a century and although there has been a steady increase in production and consumption, which has been especially noticeable in the last decade, the development of the coal resources of the country is as yet in an imperfect condition. A treatise on the coal-fields of India, just published by the Geological Survey, tells that of the numerous coal-fields of proved value in India, eighteen are actually being worked, but only seven are of any considerable importance, whilst eighty-nine per cent. of the total output is produced in the Raniganj and Jharia fields. The reason is the simple one—that most of the coal-fields are too remote from the ports and centres of manufacturing industry to render it possible for their produce to be carried to places where it would have to compete with fuel from the premier coal-fields of Bengal, which fields from their strategic position—within easy reach of the coast—practically command the Middle Eastern market. The prevalence of a lively spirit of enterprise is noted with satisfaction and we learn that coal-prospecting operations are in progress in nearly a dozen separate coal-fields and it may be that ere long the industry will make rapid development. It is shown by Mr. Simpson, Inspector of Mines, who has revised the late Professor Ball's Memoir on the subject, that in general the coal of peninsular India is a laminated bituminous coal, in which dull and bright layers alternate. Much of it does not coke freely, while not a considerable portion will not do so at all. However, from the coal of particular seams in Raniganj, Karbanbari and Jharia fields, fairly good qualities of coke can be made. In the Raniganj field the best coke has been made from the Sanctoria coal and in the Jharia field, from three seams, of which special mention is made.

Considering the geological occurrence of coal in India, the late Professor Ball wrote that the coal-seams of India occur in deposits younger than those in which the principal coal-fields of Europe are found. With one or two unimportant exceptions the peninsular fields are confined to the great Gondwana—Permo-Triassic—system of Indian geologists. The rocks of this system are considered to have been almost entirely deposited in fresh water and probably by rivers. As a rule they are found occupying basin-shaped depressions in the older formations and such depressions frequently coincide with the existing river valleys. On the west their areas appear to be basins of original deposition, but on the east abrupt faulting on the southern margin of the fields points to the probability that these areas, in part at least, once their preservation from denudation to the fact of their having been sunk by earth movements to a lower level than neighbouring portions of the same deposits. Coal of the upper Jurassic age occur in Kutch and coal of the same age is said to occur in the Kohat district of the North-West Frontier province and in the Doab Valley in Afghanistan. Cretaceous coal-fields are found in the Khasis and Garo hills in Assam the seams occurring near the top of the series and the latter in places capped by Lower Tertiary deposits; while coal of the Tertiary age is found in the foot-hills throughout almost the whole of extra-peninsular India, from Baluchistan on the north-west to Assam on the north-east. It occurs also in Sind, Rajputana, Burma and in the Andamans and Nicobars. The majority of the seams are lignite but in Upper Assam important deposits of true coal are found which are considered to be of Middle Tertiary, probably miocene age. The characteristics of the coals of the extra-peninsular areas are so variable however that it is found necessary to describe them separately, but generally speaking, says the "Memoir," the Tertiary coals are bright, jetty and non-laminated and contain a larger proportion of volatile matter than the coal of the peninsular fields; many of them are extremely friable and susceptible to disintegration under exposure. They do not coke as a rule and the proportion of ash is usually small.

The economic chapters of the treatise show that India has now for some years occupied the proud position of producing a large quantity of coal than any other British dependency. It is mentioned as significant that between 1900 and 1902, coincident with a decline in exports of more than twenty per cent., the production of coal in India increased by nearly eighteen per cent.—due to the increased demand in up-country markets and for railway purposes. While English coal merely held its own in the Colombo market, due to the special purposes for which it is required, yet the imports of Australia and Japan occasionally gained ground. This is attributed to the fact that the Australian fuel is slightly superior to the best Bengal coal and that in both cases the coal is brought as a return cargo. A decline in Bengal shipments following on the boom years, 1902 and 1908, was largely owing to the inferior quality of much of the fuel shipped in former years and the resulting bad name which it acquired. Shippers are now fully alive to the consequences of their mistake and as far as possible only the best qualities are being exported. It is said to be in the Singapore market chiefly that the expansion of coal-exports from Bengal may be looked for and it is regarded as a satisfactory sign that they continue to show a steady increase since 1908, notwithstanding that the Japanese fuel holds the bulk of the market. Producers are gradually waking up to the necessity of improved methods in recovering the mineral and it is noted with satisfaction that the use of machinery, particularly during the last ten years is rapidly extending. At the larger collieries modern plant of good design is now the rule rather than exception. At the smaller, chiefly Indian-owned mines, however, there is much need of improvement. Still the industry all round is making steady progress and there is reason to believe that it will continue to do so and that there are vast sources of supply which have so far scarcely been touched.

UNREST ON THE RAND. THE cables received up to the time of writing, show that the trouble on the Rand is far from being at an end, despite the settlement which was arrived at. As we have already pointed out, the cause of the unrest is deep-rooted, and in view of the many issues it involves and the danger of any serious interruption of the gold supply, the situation will require careful handling. It was to be expected that certain nasty Labour and Radical M. P.s would seize the first opportunity to try to bring about an ill-timed discussion in Parliament as to the use of the Imperial troops in the riots, but the attempts were frustrated. Mr. Harcourt, whose statement in reply to questions received the approbation of the great majority of Liberals and Unionists, laid emphasis on the fact that the soldiers were only sent in response to urgent requests from the Union Government through Lord Gladstone and that they were not sent to prevent the freedom of speech or meeting. The latter idea is ridiculous, for it was evident that strong, forceful authority was needed to cope with the lawlessness of the extreme strikers and to preserve peace and order. The Colonial Secretary pointed out what should have been obvious to the over-ready critics, that anything approaching a full discussion then might have an unfortunate effect in the Transvaal; and the Speaker quashed a motion for an adjournment for further debate.

Yesterday's news indicates that there is yet a considerable body of men unpacified. The miners have been instructed to return to work and many have done so; but at a mass meeting 3,000 persons declared in favour of continuing the strike, and there appears to be some objection to accepting that part of the settlement dealing with the protection of strike-breakers and the absence of a written undertaking to provide for the dependants of those killed and wounded during the rioting. That the men have been fairly met on many of the points in dispute is evident from the willingness of so many of the strikers to return to work, and the Government has now promised to enquire into the question of the sufferers. It is clear that there is a number of professional agitators at work stirring up revolt, and it is those that are apparently responsible for the efforts to prevent the complete settlement. However, the situation seems brighter on the whole, and news as to whether the example of the more moderate of the strikers has been followed will be looked for anxiously. Meanwhile we await with interest details of the causes of the unrest and the parts played by the English labourers, the natives, and the agitators, respectively.

THE NEW DELHI. IT is difficult to understand the interest which English Members of Parliament, of the calibre of the barrister-journalist, Mr. Joseph King, manifest in the new capital of India, and why so anxious that the opinion of the Consulting Architect to Government and the chief officials of the Public Works Department should be made available before the work is begun. Mr. Montagu, in reply to Mr. King on Monday, said that the Government of India had undertaken to examine the report most carefully. Lord Crewe did not propose to interfere with their discretion in choosing agents through whom such examination was to be made. The Committee had submitted no other report on any question beyond what had been published. And with that we imagine the House of Commons and the public will have to be satisfied. But it is evident, some individual with a grievance, real or imaginary, is inspiring these questions. Whether they elicit any information or not they may serve to show that the public would like to be more fully informed. Incidentally, we may mention that Mr E. B. Havell, in his recent work on "Indian Architecture," by way of postscript, asks how the new Delhi will be built. "Will it," he asks, "be the starting point of real Anglo-Indian architecture, or only the opportunity of a life-time for the modern Western stylist? We must wait and see. If the old precedents are maintained, the cut of its official uniform—Renaissance, Indo-Saracenic, or whatever its name may be—will be decided by eminent European professors after grave deliberation; and when the fashion-plates of the latest style have been duly admired by the British public, Indian craftsmen will be summoned from north and from south, from east and from west, as in the days of old; but not to sit in Durbar at the Padshah's court—only to copy the eminent professors' paper patterns. And the things which really matter, both for East and West, will remain as they were before. "The new Delhi will be another splendid make-believe." But all this remains to be seen, and it is not likely the Government of India will decide finally until more than one architect and more than one authority have been consulted.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION. THE European Defence Association has added still another branch to its organisation, and its president reports that throughout India it is adding to its influence and is being increasingly recognised by the non-official community as a potential force for its benefit. There can be no doubt at all that it is rapidly increasing its activities. A new branch has just been formed at Darjeeling, and another branch is in process of formation for the districts of Northern Assam at Dhibrogarh. Nagpur is the next centre to which the Association intends to direct its attention and Mr. Dudley Myers, the president, will pay a visit to this important centre when his present stay in Bombay comes to an end. At the same time there is a possibility of another branch being formed for the Bengal colliery districts, although on the other hand the members in this area, where the Association appears to have aroused considerable support, may prefer to become a part of the head-quarters branch in Calcutta. When the last report of the Association was issued, it was stated that a full-time secretary was shortly to be appointed. That officer is now at work and it forms a vivid means of estimating the growth of the Association's organisation and work to compare the clerical staff of six months ago with the clerical staff of to-day. Then there was a secretary who spent some two or three hours a day in the office and one clerk; now there is a full-time secretary and three clerks, all of whom find plenty to do. A satisfactory increase of membership is recorded every day, and while at present there are 2,200 names on the books it is hoped and believed that by the end of the year the Association will be fully organised throughout India and will have a membership of at least 3,000.

THE SCOTT FUND ALLOCATION. THE allocation of the Scott Fund, which has been made by the Mansion House Committee, will meet with general approval. The total realised was £75,000, a larger sum than at first it seemed likely would be raised, and the committee tenders its thanks to the public in all parts of the Empire and India for the liberal response with which the various appeals were met. To Lady Scott and her son £12,000 has been allocated, and with the granting of £6,000 to Lady Scott's mother and sisters, the gallant leader's pathetically expressed wishes have been honoured. Of the other grants, that of £4,500 to the mother and sisters of Lieutenant Bowers will increase by about £150 per annum the state pension, for the smallness of which the Government of India came in for some criticism in the House of Commons. For memorials to the heroes, the sum of £3,000 has been set aside, and the inevitable monument is after all to be erected in preference to the other suggestions which were put forward to record the memorable expedition. For the rest, £17,000 is to be spent in the publication of the scientific results achieved and £10,000 in the endowment of a fund for popular research. In these sums are included the Royal Geographical Society's special contribution, and the manner in which the money is to be spent will be a monument itself, and a very valuable and useful one.

INDIAN STATISTICS. THE latest addition to the statistics of British India for 1911-12 and preceding years, deals with education, printing presses and publications. It shows that the total number of scholars in public and private institutions in British India at the close of the year was 6,795,971—an increase of 2,101,679 in the last decade. Male scholars numbered 5,841,355 and females 954,616—increases in the case of boys by 38 per cent. and of girls 102 per cent. in the past ten years. The total number of institutions was 176,447 for males and 16,113 for females. At the printing presses in the year 1,596 books were printed in English or other European languages and 9,984 in Indian languages. The number of printing presses in British India is set down at 2,781; newspapers total 659 and periodicals 2,269.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "India" arrived at Suez from Bombay, on the morning of the 7th instant.

LORD CARMICHAEL is to hold a Durbar at Dacca, on July 28th.

CALCUTTA.

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The citizens of Calcutta are perturbed over the present relations obtaining between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal. To put it bluntly there is an angry feeling pervading all classes, that Simla is not playing the game. Recent events have made it pretty clear that the Governor in Council is bent on holding Bengal in leading strings, in exactly the same way as when it was a mere province under the rule of a Lieutenant-Governor. The implied repudiation of the Delhi bundobust, by which Bengal was raised to the status of a Presidency, is strongly resented; and there are ominous signs of a violent agitation in which the politicians will have the full sympathy, and may have the active support of the powerful non-official European community. The former are at the moment furious at the unconstitutional interference of the Government of India in the domestic affairs of the Calcutta University. In this matter the non-official Europeans, particularly the merchants, are not intimately concerned, but they share the indignation of College Square, that in so important a question as University administration, the local authorities should be overruled by the caprice of a jealous foreign cabal. What the plain man cannot understand is why Lord Hardinge, when he left Calcutta for good and all, did not resign the office of Chancellor of the Calcutta University, so that the Governor of Bengal could assume his rightful position, instead of continuing to be rector, who is nor fish, nor fowl, nor good red herring. This anomolous condition was excusable in the case of a subordinate Lieutenant-Governor, but to insist on it in the case of a Governor, who is directly under the Secretary of State, requires more explanation than the Simla casuists can give. Nothing will convince the ditcher that the retention by the Viceroy of a position to which he no longer has claim or pretension, is not part and parcel of a deliberate policy of revenge. The Governor is slighted because of the recalcitrancy of the citizens of his capital. What ground there is for this belief, it is not my province to enquire; mine merely to state the facts of the case.

It was expected that Sir Harcourt Butler and Mr. Sharpe would be down from Simla in time to attend the meeting of the Calcutta University Senate, this afternoon called to protest against the unconstitutional action of the Government of India, in vetoing the appointment of certain lecturers and the affiliation of a certain college, but those high and mighty officials must have thought better of it, and they are to be commended for their discretion, which in this case was far the better part of valour. The Senate mustered strong and the legions of educated Bengalees were visibly excited. Their leaders were, however, able to keep them well under control. Whether this mastery would have been as effective if the causes of the offence had been present, it is impossible to say I am rather doubtful that it would. As things turned out, the protest was dignified and strictly respectful, and it will put the Government of India in a cleft stick.

OUR NOMADIC GOVERNMENT.

Last year Lord Charmichael was new to Bengal, and it seemed right and proper that he should visit the principal political centres of the presidency in order to get in touch with the divers nationalities take note of their aspirations, and observe their material and spiritual conditions; but even then the popular impression was that a residence of three months in the city of Dacca gave an exaggerated importance to the place of the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal in the general polity. As, however, the Dacca University scheme was incubating, there was a show of an excuse for so protracted an absence from the hub of the political wheel nobody seriously believed that the programme would be repeated year after year so as to become the regular routine of the Government. The people of Calcutta are disgusted,—there is no other term to describe their feelings—to learn now that an unsettling nomadism has been imposed on His Excellency by authorities he dare not disobey, unless he is prepared to resign his office. According to the ukase which controls his movements, he must spend two months of the hot weather, and one month of the cold weather, at the effete capital of an ancient and not very reputable Mogul satrapy. The utter absurdity of this arrangement is as obvious as its danger. The Governor in Council with an extensive secretariat has to suspend business at Calcutta or Darjeeling, at a most awkward juncture, in order to put in time in a remote retreat, completely cut off from public opinion and the trend of events. It is not as if Dacca were the abode of a powerful community taking a large interest in public affairs, or that it attracted at any time of the year influential men from all parts of the presidency on the contrary nobody goes there from choice, and the notable autochthons, who matter can be counted on the fingers of one hand. At Dacca, the Government of Bengal are as much out of touch with the currents of thought and feeling of the people they are set to rule as they would be if translated to Timbuctoo. This has been admitted by Lord Carmichael himself, and is the opinion of the whole Civil Service, with the single exception of Mr. Percy Lyon, the Second Member of Council, who tried hard, but unsuccessfully, to make the city of his autumnal love a great intellectual, political, and economic centre during the short time that Eastern Bengal and Assam formed the principality of a Lieutenant-Governor. Of course Nawab Shamshul Huda, the non-official Mahomedan Member of the Governor's Executive Council, is also in duty bound to appreciate the beauty and importance of the new dispensation; he is an Eastern Bengal man, and his present appointment is solely justified by the plea that he in an especial manner represents the Mahomedans of his province. It would not do for him to publicly protest against the gubernatorial hegira from Calcutta to Dacca. It is, however, remarkable that even before the annulment of the Partition, he lived in Calcutta, and made his living there as a pleader of the High Court. He is very fond of Darjeeling, and during the past season went to great and unwonted expense to make his house on the hill a worthy residence for a member of the Government. He certainly did not relish the flit to Dacca this year. I am credibly informed that the Urdu comment he made on receiving the hookum to pack might be translated into the following couplet :—

In the Spring the Governor's fancy
Lightly turns to thoughts of move.

That indexes the view of the whole Bureaucracy. Public condemnation of the nomadism of the Bengal Government has been so explicit and so emphatic during the last short visit of Lord Carmichael to Calcutta, that I feel sure he will represent the matter strongly to the Viceroy, whom he will visit at Simla, early in September. According to present intentions His Excellency will return to Calcutta, on the 30th August, which is a Saturday and a race day; he will leave for Simla on the 6th September, which is also a Saturday and also a race day. He will thus be able to tone himself for a heavy legislative session by a draught of the sport he most affects, and by another similar draught reinvigorate his tired frame. He will want both badly, for the business before the Council will be the Bill to amend the financial clauses of the Calcutta Municipal Act; and the President will have to make up his mind for an extra dose of Apcar, Pal, and Surrendra Nath Banerji. For my part I would rather be preached to death by wild curates, but His Excellency thinks he will survive, if he can get an afternoon's racing before and after the ordeal.

A SUPERIOR ADVOCATE GENERAL.

You will have had long before this letter reaches you the texts of the judgments of the three judges, who composed the Bench which dismissed the rule for contempt of court against the printer and publisher of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika," and I need not detain your readers with my views on the legal aspect. It will, however, interest you to hear what the Bar Library thinks of Dr. Kenrick, the Advocate-General. I was speaking to one of the leaders, who deplores the blow to the prestige of the Government dealt by this fiasco. He lays all the blame on the Advocate-General, who is completely out of touch with the legal fraternity. The latter are chortling over his discomfiture. Why? Well simply because, though in the Bar, he is not of it. Instead of being the most popular and successful barrister in Calcutta, like Mr. Woodroffe or Sir Charles Paul or other great holders of his office, he is one of the most unpopular in the High Court. His only briefs are those that come to him from the Government Solicitor and the Public Prosecutor, and he is, therefore, the first Advocate-General, we have yet had, to whom his official salary is an important consideration. His predecessors employed the stipend to secure the services of clever and competent "devils" to work up references in case law, and indicate the proper procedure. Mr. Kenrick does all his own devilling, and the consequence is that he is more often wrong than right on technical points raised by some clever Bengalee opponent far more familiar with the local Acts, and the avenues they offer for the driving of a coach and four. He has the whole of the Bengalee Bar against himself, and you will understand what that means when I tell you that out of 200 members in the High Court Bar, only 25 are Europeans and Armenians, the rest are all Indians, who include the most profound lawyers and successful advocates. Somebody in England, or on the mail boat coming out, filled Mr. Kenrick full of the prejudice that all our Indian barristers were rebels at heart and secretly encouraged the anarchism which made the life of Lord Minto a misery. The new Advocate-General, immediately after his induction gave them the frozen face, and they retaliated by boycotting and jeering at him in the Bar Library. He took this treatment so much to heart that he retired, to his chambers in the High Court, where he has since lived like an anchorite. Unfortunately in his anger he included all the Europeans and the few well-disposed Indians who were will to hold out the hand of fellowship. His present isolation is as pathetic as it is deplorable. Nobody ever offers to help him over a stile and he is too proud to appeal to anybody for assistance. He had a long interview with the Governor on Monday a few hours after his defeat in the High Court nobody knows what transpired but it is believed that His Excellency advised him as a friend to change his tactics. Let us hope for the prestige of the Government that the advice will be acted upon.

THE GAME OF SOCC

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FUNERAL OF RAND VICTIMS.

REMARKABLE SCENES AT JOHANNESBURG.

MINERS RETURNING TO WORK.

UNION JACK LOWERED.

270 KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE RIOTING.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Although a settlement of the Rand strike has been arrived at the situation still gives cause for some anxiety.

Large numbers of the miners have returned to work, but a tendency towards holding out is shown by several sections of workers, and a resolution to continue the strike was passed by 3,000 persons. According to the latest cable the militants are yet in a threatening mood.

Official figures show that 270 strikers were killed and wounded in the rioting. Remarkable scenes marked the funeral of the victims. The Union Government has promised to consider the question of provision for the relatives and dependants.

A Union Jack on a public building at Pretoria was lowered to half-mast by an armed workman; and a prominent woman agitator was arrested at Johannesburg.

GREAT PROCESSION.

SOCIALISTS' SONG OUTSIDE THE CEMETERY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, July 8.

The funeral of the dead rioters took place yesterday, a procession of 12,000 persons representing the different trades following the hearses. The route was thronged with orderly reverent crowds. The Bishop of Pretoria, who officiated, and the spokesman of the Trades' Federation appealed to the people to disperse quietly. The Socialists outside the cemetery sang the "Red Flag". The city was quiet in the evening, but bristled with armed patrols as the militants are still threatening.

MEN'S THREAT.

TO STRIKE AGAIN IF NECESSARY.

JOHANNESBURG, July 7.

As a result of the ballot of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of the entire Reef, it is shown that a vast majority are in favour of accepting the strike settlement.

The Council of the Society passed a resolution that if the grievances are not satisfactorily redressed another strike will be declared in a few months' time.

LATER.

The miners are returning to work all along the Reef, but the situation is still uncertain, owing to an objection to the terms of the settlement.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LATER.

The revised figures show that 100 strikers were killed and wounded on Friday and 20 killed and 150 wounded on Saturday.

A deputation of strike-leaders has gone to Pretoria to interview General Botha and to discuss the clause in the agreement relating to the protection of strike-breakers, to whom a number of strikers object; also to express dissatisfaction at the absence of a written undertaking on the part of the Government to provide for the wounded and the relatives and dependants of those killed.

THE FLAG INCIDENT.

ARMED WORKMAN LOWERS IT TO HALF-MAST.

PRETORIA, July 8.

The Government promised the deputation of strike-leaders to enquire into the question of the provision for the dependents of those killed and maimed during the rioting, but refused to promise any assistance pending the enquiry and declined to make other concessions.

A significant incident occurred while the crowd outside was awaiting the result of the deputation. It was noticed that the Union Jack on the building was at full-mast, and a demand was made that it should be lowered to half-mast. A workman, armed with a revolver, accompanied the porter to the roof and lowered it to half-mast.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

MR. HARCOURT AND THE USE OF THE TROOPS.

LONDON, July 7.

In the House of Commons to-day a few Labourites and extreme Radicals put a series of questions with regard to the use of Imperial troops on the Rand to suppress, as they said, the freedom of speech and the freedom of meeting.

Mr. Harcourt, whose replies were greeted with Government and Opposition cheers, said the troops were employed in response to the urgent representations of the Union Government, through Lord Gladstone. He emphatically denied that they were sent to prevent the freedom of speech or meeting. It was not his function to discuss the causes of the deplorable events of the past few days, these matters belonged to the competence and responsibility of the Union Government. When the latter found the forces at its disposal insufficient, Lord Gladstone felt bound to comply with the request of his Ministers for the help which was needed to preserve peace and order, especially in view of the fact that there were 2,500,000 native labourers on the Rand.

Mr. Harcourt read a telegram from Lord Gladstone saying that he anticipated no further trouble on the part of the strikers. Any disturbance by criminal or disorderly classes would be readily dealt with. Mr. Harcourt added that it might have an unfortunate effect in the Transvaal if the matter were further discussed in the House that day.

Finally, Mr. Outhwaite moved the adjournment to discuss the employment of troops, but the Speaker refused to accept the motion, which, he said, seemed a vote of censure on the Union Government and Lord Gladstone.

WOMAN ARRESTED.

3,000 PERSONS DECLARE THE STRIKE STILL ON.

JOHANNESBURG, July 8.

Mrs. Fitzgerald, a prominent agitator, has been arrested for making an inflammatory speech to the mob yesterday.

A meeting of 3,000 persons passed a resolution declaring that the strike was on still. A speaker announced the formation of a new Union of South African workers, whose aims were revolutionary and socialistic.

MINERS INSTRUCTED TO RETURN

The Miners' Association has instructed the miners to return to work to-day.

The Executive of the Railwaymen's Union, at a meeting at Pretoria, decided to resume work to-day, but to call a general strike throughout the Union, if the miners decided to remain out.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

COMMENCEMENT OF TOUR IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, July 8.

The King and Queen are the guests of the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley. Their Majesties have begun an eight days tour of the Lancashire industries.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER OF WAR.

FORMER MILITARY INSTRUCTOR IN CHINA.

BERLIN, July 8.

General von Falkenhayn, formerly Military Instructor in China, and who served on Count von Waldersee's staff, has seen appointed Minister of War, in succession to General von Heeringen, who resigned after the passing of the Army Bill.

THE TRADE BOOM.

HOME INCREASES IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, July 7.

Increases in the imports for June amounted to £7,654,965 and in the exports to £7,864,237.

In the former, the principal increases were in food and drink and tobacco. There was an increase of half a million sterling in the imports of raw cotton.

In the exports, the chief increases were in machinery, ships and manufactures of iron and steel, 2½ millions; cotton, £1,624,293 and wool, £408,228.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 7.

The death is announced of the Duchess of Northumberland.

[The Duchess of Northumberland, before her marriage to the seventh duke in 1868, was Lady Edith Campbell, daughter of the 8th Duke of Argyll. She had three sons and five daughters.]

MR. JOSEPH FRY.

LONDON, July 8.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Fry, the head of the well-known cocoa firm.

LATER.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Waterfield and of Japanese Prince Arisugawa.

[Sir Henry Waterfield, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B., was born in June, 1837. He was educated at Westminster School, and in 1853 entered the India Board (afterwards emerged in the India Office). In 1874 he was appointed Secretary of the Statistics and Commerce Department, and from 1879 to 1902 served as Secretary of the Financial Department.]

[Prince Takehito Arisugawa, Hon. G.C.B., a member of one of the four Imperial families of Japan, was born in January, 1862. He visited England when a naval cadet, was a midshipman for two years on H. M. S. *Iron Duke*, served in the Channel Squadron, studied at the Naval College at Greenwich, and commanded the cruiser *Matsushima* during the war of 1894-95. He was Admiral Superintendent of Yokosuka, and a member of the Supreme Council of War. At the celebration of the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee he represented Japan in London, and in 1905 paid another visit to England.]

HONOUR FOR EARL SPENCER.

LONDON, July 7.

Earl Spencer has been created Knight of the Garter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 7.

Notts defeated Derbyshire, at Nottingham, by an innings and 125 runs.

THE *Indian Printer and Stationer*, a new journal devoted to the trades indicated in its title, makes its first appearance next week. An advance copy we have received inclines us to the opinion that this publication will indeed meet a long-felt want. It is full of information of interest to printers and its advertisements tell of the best machinery and material on the market and where to obtain them. Carefully edited and printed, the first number is a remarkably attractive one and promises well for the future.

SCOTT FUND.

£34,000 FOR FAMILIES OF THE HEROES.

MEMORIALS IN ST. PAUL'S AND HYDE PARK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 7.

The committee of the Mansion House Scott Fund has published its report. The committee thanks the public in all parts of the Empire and India for its liberality. The fund totalled £75,000, and it has been allocated as follows:—

To Lady Scott and her son, £12,000.

To Lady Scott's mother and sisters, £6,000.

To Mrs. Wilson, £8,500.

To Mrs. Bowers and her two daughters, £4,500.

To the other dependants, sums totalling £3,000.

The sum of £17,500 is allocated to the publication of the scientific results of the expedition; £8,000 for a tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral and a monument in Hyde Park; and £10,000 for the endowment of a fund for popular research.

HOME RULE.

FATEFUL BILL PASSES ITS THIRD READING.

LONDON, July 7.

The House of Commons to-night passed the third reading of the Home Rule Bill under the Parliament Act.

Mr. Bonar Law renewed his protest against the Goverment's action, warning them of the consequences.

Mr. Asquith re-asseverated that Ulster's fears were unfounded. He hoped and believed that Ulster would realise this, and that it would never be necessary to apply coercion.

LATER.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Home Rule Bill by 352 votes to 243.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

CONSIDERATION OF TOWN-PLANNING REPORT.

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. King asked that the opinion of the Consulting Architect to the Government of India and the chief officials of the Public Works Department on the town-planning report be made available before the work began.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Government of India had undertaken to examine the report most carefully. Lord Crewe did not propose to interfere with their discretion in choosing the agents, through whom such examination was to be made. The committee had submitted no other report on any question beyond what had been published.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

EXPEDITION TO ESTABLISH FISHING INDUSTRY.

BERLIN, July 7.

The Colonial Office has decided to despatch an expedition on board a special vessel to South-West Africa with a view to establishing a regular fishing industry.

ILLNESS OF MR. WALTER LONG.

LONDON, July 7.

Mr. Walter Long underwent an operation yesterday. His condition is favourable.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

EVERY FACILITY GIVEN TO TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

The Russian Government are actively engaged in developing their Central Asian territories and every facility is being given to trade, especially that connected with the export of raw cotton from Khanates. There is now a daily railway service between Moscow and Tashkeno by way of Orenburg, and goods traffic is handled expeditiously. Telegraphs have also been improved, and quite lately the Russian system has been linked with the Chinese wires in Kashgaria.

KOUR SAHIB OF PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

With reference to the statement regarding the appointment of the Kour Sahib of Patiala as the Prime Minister of the Patiala State, the *Pioneer* understands that the statement is quite unauthorised, that it conveys entirely a wrong impression in more ways than one, and regrets that it gained publicity.

DR. ANSARI'S MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 8.

The committee of the Rangoon Moslem Association has sent the following telegram to Dr. Ansarj of the All-India Medical Mission to Turkey:—

"The Moslem Association expresses its gratitude and deep appreciation of the memorable and most magnificent services of the members of the All-India Medical Mission to Turkey, rendered in the cause of Islam and humanity, and conveys its hearty welcome home to you and comrades."

TURKEY BEGINS TO THREATEN.

TROOPS PREPARING TO ADVANCE.

ULTIMATUM TO BULGARIAN PREMIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.

The Porte has telegraphed to Dr. Daneff, the Bulgarian Premier, requesting the immediate evacuation of territory within the Enos-Midia line. Preparations for the advance of troops are in progress.

TOLL OF THE WAR.

TREMENDOUS LOSSES BY THE COMBATANTS.

SALONIKA, July 7.

Eight thousand Greek wounded are now here.

ATHENS, July 7.

The Greek losses so far are estimated at 10,000. The Bulgarian losses are also very heavy.

BELGRADE, July 7.

The Servians have 15,000 men *hors de combat*. The Bulgarians have from 20,000 to 25,000 casualties. The Bulgarian losses have been enhanced by bad organisation and defective ambulance service.

LATER.

Servia officially breaks off all relations with Bulgaria from to-day, considering that Bulgaria has perfidiously broken the alliance.

SOFIA, July 7.

The Bulgarian Ministers at Belgrade and Cetinje have been recalled. Bulgarian interests have been entrusted to Russia.

SUCCESS OF THE GREEKS.

FINE QUALITIES DISPLAYED IN DEFEAT OF BULGARIANS.

LONDON, July 8.

Inasmuch as every statement from the Servian side is instantly flatly contradicted from Sofia and *vice versa*, it is very difficult to ascertain the truth but the losses of all three combatants have undoubtedly been tremendous; and it appears that the Greeks achieved a remarkable success which the Bulgarians do not deny, during the five days, continuous fighting ending in the capture of Doiran.

According to some reports the Bulgarians are indifferent to the Greek successes and have now completed their concentration and are advancing from Kustendil upon Pirot and Vranja, by which they hope to cut the Servians off from Belgrade, while effectually forcing a wedge between the Greeks and the Servians.

A telegram from Salonika says that a visit to the battlefield of Kilkish fully confirms the impression that the Greek troops displayed fine qualities. They captured entrenchments and proceeded "en echelon" along the amphitheatre in the hills where artillery was carefully concealed in trenches the height of a man, all implying weeks of labour. Most of the trenches were connected by telephone with headquarters.

The Greeks pressed on under a devastating fire and under a blazing sun, losing enormously, until they could use their bayonets. They then charged the trenches, and thousands fell on both sides; but the Bulgarians were eventually forced into a headlong rout and fled northward, pursued by cavalry. Many Greek soldiers are now derisively wearing the decorations, found on the battlefield, conferred on the Third Division for the capture of Adrianople.

THE PRESS ACT.

HIGH COURT CANNOT REVISE ORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

At the High Court to-day Justices Imam and Chapman disposed of a rule issued on behalf of the proprietor of the Hablal Matin Press on the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta to show cause why the order directing the petitioner to furnish security of fifteen hundred rupees under the Press Act should not be set aside.

Their Lordships said that the High Court had no jurisdiction to revise any order under the Press Act, and discharged the rule.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, July 5.

With the steady shower that fell during the early hours this morning the rainfall from 1st June totals a little over 5 inches, and only early and more rain will save a serious situation. As it is, the poor are undergoing hardships. Javar is selling at 9 1-2 seers and coarse rice 6 1-2 seers. Little wonder that robberies are resorted to. Within the past fortnight some have been reported in the Residency Bazaars. In Ramkote Street alone there were three committed almost under the nose of the police in which Banias' shops were entered overnight and ready cash carried away. What are the police doing?

Mr. Fillimore, M.A., L.I., of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, has been offered and has accepted the headmastership of All Saints' High School, Chudderghaut. He is expected to take charge of his office next Monday.

With much regret I have to record the death last Thursday night, at Secunderabad, of the Rev. Sister M. Hyacinthia, who was identified with St. Ann's Convent for over 30 years. The deceased lady joined the holy order 49 years ago when she was hardly 16 years of age. She came out to India in 1876. Latterly she contracted a lung affection. She refused to go home, preferring rather to die in her labour of love here. As stated the end came yesterday, and the good nun departed this life fortified with the rites of the church and surrounded by her sorrowing sisters. Her funeral was at the Secunderabad cemetery, and was followed by a long procession of people, including the girls of St. Ann's Convent.

BOAT DISASTER.

FOURTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN LOST BUT MEN SAVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Fourteen persons were drowned in a boat disaster on the river Hooghly at Diamond Harbour on Sunday. It is stated that a country boat, with forty people on board, was going to a car festival at Mahisadal when a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat. The male occupants clung to the boat and were saved, but the women and children were drowned.

WATERFIELD EXPEDITION.

PROGRESS INTERFERED WITH BY RAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

Further particulars regarding Captain Waterfield's expedition have reached the *Pioneer*.

The paper states that Captains Pritchard and Waterfield found their way blocked in Sanpo Valley and rain in the valleys added to their difficulties.

Captain Pritchard was drowned on May 6th.

Captain Waterfield decided to go on and made for Kerong Pass in order to reach Lohit Valley. By this time the rain had become very heavy and, with the melting of snows, all the rivers became flooded. He found he could not get to the north, so turned southwards to Khampte Long, and thence reached Myitkyina in safety.

CASE AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

AFFIDAVITS AFFIRMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 8.

The seventh of July being the last day for Mrs. Besant to restore custody of the two boys, J. Krishnamurti and J. Nitzananda, both of them now in England, she attended the High Court yesterday in order to show that she was present and ready to submit a statement of what she had done regarding the judgment of the court. She affirmed the necessary affidavits, but found they could not be filed until the courts would open on July 14th.

POLICE CAPTURED.

THREE CONSTABLES CARRIED OFF BY RIOTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Details of the riot at Bagnan, within the jurisdiction of Uluberia, in which three constables were abducted by rioters, have now reached Calcutta.

It appears that when a sub-inspector of police went to the scene of the riot, he found a large number of rioters on the roof of a house, and one of them hurled a fishing spear at him, but fortunately missed. Then the rioters armed with daggers and spears attacked the police who had to give way, and one policeman was injured. The palanquin in which the police sub-inspector had gone to the place was smashed, and the rioters took from it a hand-bag containing a number of official documents. Subsequently the Sub-Divisional Officer arrived and arrested several of the rioters.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

FULL PRICES FOR JUTE AND GUNNIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

Coal shares to-day ruled slightly steadier but without very much doing and the market was generally inactive.

In the jute market good buisness was done in one quarter at full prices and the market must be quoted firmer with a higher tendency, and buyers over.

The gunny market was also firm, and the bazaar seem disposed to take a full view of the future and are prepared to operate forward at quite full rates when sellers can be found.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Lieutenant-Collonel Cook, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks for India on 11th July, to take up the command of the Royal Garrison Artillery, at Karachi.

Lieutenant J. W. Povah, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to the 96th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Belgaum.

It is notified that from 1st January, 1914, in the selection of candidates from the British Service for appointment to the King's African Rifles, preference will be given to those officers who have qualified for promotion to the next higher rank.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Lieutenan Howard Bury, King's Rifle Corps, on temporary retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve.

Captain W. Appleyard, 2nd Battalion East Survey Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that regiment.

Lieutenant Pask No. 71 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Nowgong, is posted to No. 4 Mountain Battery, Quetta.

Captain Plumer, 61st Pioneers, succeeds Captain O'Manney as recruiting officer for Madras, at Bangalore, in September next.

Major Marshall, No. 6 Mountain Battery, is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and posted to Royal Garrison Artillery at Falmouth.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

BANK OF BURMA.

COMPETITION FOR LIQUIDATORSHIP.

BOMBAY CANDIDATE STRONGLY SUPPORTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 8.

Mr. Justice Ormond was engaged to-day, on the original side of the Chief Court, in hearing the application arising out of the Bank of Burma Limited, in liquidation, in connection with the appointment of an official liquidator.

Mr. E. R. Holdsworth having proceeded on six months' leave, Mr. A. Charlesworth of his firm was appointed in April by the Court, temporarily, pending the hearing of the present application.

Mr. McDonnell filed an affidavit on behalf of the Agent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, who were creditors to the extent of Rs. 2,35,000, supporting the continuance of Mr. Charlesworth's appointment.

Mr. Giles appeared for the advisory committee at Bombay, appointed by the court. Mr. N. M. Cowasjee appeared for some Burma creditors of the Bank, representing interests to a little over a lakh of rupees. Mr. Dantra appeared for the Bombay committee of creditors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma, representing interests of about 75 lakhs of rupees, the Chairman of the committee being Mr. Donald, Judge of the Small Cause Court in Bombay. Mr. Gaunt appeared for Mr. E. F. Stromack of Madras, who was creditor to the extent of one and a half lakh.

Mr. M. A. Noble appeared as a creditor and as attorney for the Calcutta creditors and shareholders whose interests amounted to twelve lakhs, he being personally a creditor for Rs. 45,000. He took objection to Mr. McDonnell appearing for Mr. Charlesworth in his private capacity, as his counsel was one of the legal advisers of the Bank.

THE CHIEF CANDIDATE.

The Judge did not see anything which prevented Mr. McDonnell appearing for the liquidator in his personal capacity.

In reply to the Judge, Mr. Giles said his clients had put forward several names for the liquidatorship. Their chief candidate was Mr. Billimoria of Bombay who was perfectly willing to take up this position. Counsel went into the whole facts in detail, leading up to the appointment of Mr. Holdsworth who, he said, was appointed by Justice Robinson contrary to the wishes of the majority of the creditors. Counsel went on to say that the main question raised in the present proceedings was whether this liquidation was to be a perquisite of one firm of chartered accountants, or whether it was to be held rather with a view to meeting the wishes of persons whose interests were to be safeguarded. In addition to Mr. Bilimoria counsel's clients had also put forward the names of Mr. C. Sen, Official Receiver and Assignee, Rangoon; Mr. S. A. Sen, at present officiating in that capacity; Mr. Alexander Forbes, a merchant of Rangoon, and Mr. B. Cowasjee. The last named, however, was not now willing to act.

MR. HOLDSWORTH CRITICISED.

Mr. McDonnell said he was authorised to state that neither Mr. P. C. Sen nor Mr. S. A. Sen desired to act.

Mr. Giles said he was also authorised to put forward as his clients' candidate the name of Mr. Gordon Brown who was a merchant of standing in Rangoon, and who was very well known and was in every respect competent. Counsel submitted that Mr. Holdsworth was in the first place the nominee of the directors of the Bank, and he was really forced upon Mr. Justice Robinson for reasons which, Counsel submitted, were unsound, even although an appellate court refused to go into them and now when Mr. Holdsworth resigned they were to be saddled with his partner. Simply because he was his partner and a man who identified himself largely with Mr. Holdsworth's methods of conducting the liquidation. So far as treating the advisory committee was concerned, that committe must necessarily feel that their wishes so far from being considered, had been deliberately set aside, and their mistrust must naturally increase. Counsel knew nothing about Mr. Charlesworth, but this was his client's attitude. He seemed extraordinarily anxious to have this liquidatorship, and for that reason alone counsel submitted, he ought not to have it. Counsel cited various authorities in support of his contentions, and said that the wishes of the majority of the creditors should be followed in the appointment of a liquidator, and asked the court to appoint one of the candidates whose names had been put forward.

Mr. Dantra endorsed what Mr. Giles had said, and stated that his clients had cause to be sorely disappointed while the management of this liquidation was in the hands of Mr. Holdsworth, and, therefore, they had no confidence in the appointment of Mr. Holdsworth's partner and nominee.

CAUSE OF DELAY.

His Honour: How long is this liquidation going to last? Can Mr. Charlesworth tell us that?

Mr. McDonnell: Mr. Charlesworth says; it is difficult to say, but he thinks about eighteen months.

His Honour: What is the difficulty?

Mr. McDonnell: Selling assets and getting a market particularly.

His Honour. You don't want eighteen months to get a market?

Mr. N. M. Cowasjee supported Mr. Giles in the appointment of Mr. Bilimoria as the official receiver, and said, Mr. Charlesworth had no qualifications for liquidatorship: and, as a liquidator would have to go into the accounts of Mr. Holdsworth's management, it was advisable that there should be an absolutely independent person.

Mr. McDonald, who spoke at great length, remarked, in the course of his arguments, that to take away this liquidation from Mr. Charlesworth's office at the present stage would be disastrous in view of the great intricacy and difficulty of the work. Messrs. Craig, Gardener, and Harris had a number of European and native assistants engaged in this work, and they could scarcely be expected to lend their staff to Mr. Bilimoria or the official receiver, if either of these gentlemen was appointed.

Judgment was reserved.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 20.

ATHLETICS.

W. A. Applegarth, who is England's furlong champion, is sprinting very well. He won a level 100 metres race at Crewe on Saturday, doing 11 1-5 secs. against a cross wind. The Polytechnic Harriers 100 yards club championship afforded him another opportunity of showing his pace his time on Wednesday being 10 secs. As neither G. H. Patching of South Africa, nor A. Robinson of America are competing at the English championship (as at one time expected) it looks as though Applegarth will have no one to press him. The Swedish athletes are good, but they will do better in some other of the events, notably the jumps and weights. Ernie Hjertberg has certainly every reason to be proud of the manner his charges have improved. He has one great thing in his favour viz that the Swedish athletes are keen, and burning to distinguish themselves in the Olympic Games and other international fixtures. Matters are very different in England, where we find athletes so lacking in patriotism that the winning of prizes in handicaps, and the representation of their college at rowing, claims their attention to a greater extent than running for their Empire at the Olympic Games.

Mention of Hjertberg is a reminder that another athlete contemporary with the writer has just been appointed to a high position in the Athletic world. Reference is made to G. W. Orton of Toronto, who is to succeed the late Mike Murphy as coach at Pennsylvania University. Orton is a brainy man, with 25 years practical experience to back him and he ought to prove of great value in his new post.

All this makes one wish our Colleges and Universities would instal competent coaches for the purpose of teaching our athletes how to make the best use of their natural ability, for without proper instruction, the young athletes will not hold their own.

SOLDIER ATHLETES.

The fifth annual Territorial Championship meeting at Stamford Bridge proved a big success and the manner the movement is growing gives much satisfaction. The Territorials are to have a special track all to theirselves at Chelsea and a serious attempt is to be made to coach them. The big feature of the meeting referred to was the 12 miles race in marching order for teams. The London Scottish were fancied to gain a fifth successive win, but the London Rifle Brigade sprung a big surprise by beating the holders and also the record, their time of 1 hour 33 mins. 37 secs. being 3 mins, 14 secs better than the old best.

A COMPLIMENT.

In founding the Athletes Advisory Club in November of 1911, the writer outlined the chief arms of the club which were to appoint old amateur coaches of experience to advise athletes in their training. He also obtained permission from the authorities to carry on certain forms of athletics in some of the parks. It is a big compliment to note how these ideas are finding favour in various directions. The Midland Counties A. A. has opened training centres in two of the Birmingham parks, where free coaching is provided. Something of the sort is also contemplated in the Manchester district, which is satisfactory. This will help the artisan athlete, but it would be even more pleasing to see the public schools and university authorities take up the matter, their support being absolutely necessary for real success at the Olympic Games.

POLO.

Judging by the news conveyed by cable, the English polo players have delighted the Americans by the manner they contested the matches for the America Cup. The sorry exhibition of "how not to lose" as shown by a few poor sportsmen following the Olympic Games, lowered our prestige considerably, consequently the contrast as given by our polo men is very satisfactory. It is only what one expects from English gentlemen, and it is just as well to recall that the unfair charges re American tactics at Stockholm were not made by our athletes themselves.

The second polo match must have been a thrilling one and it is easy to picture the excitement as the teams struggled for an advantage during the last two periods, when only a quarter of a goal separated the scores. The English players say the referee was perfectly fair in his decisions and they ought to know. All the same, it is unfortunate that the game should have been won and lost on penalties.

The Americans kept on trying to regain the cup until they succeeded, and the closeness of the game under notice ought to encourage the supporters of the game in this country to do likewise.

Turning to home affairs, the Old Etonians beat Old Wellingtonians in the final of the Public Schools Cup after a capital game.

BOXING.

Matters are booming among heavy weights. Con O' Kelly of Hull flushed with a win over F Marthuin of France, has issued a challenge to the winner of the Wells Vs. Mahoney match on June 30th. In addition, the arrival of H. Smith of South Africa has aroused further interest, the visitor being eager to try conclusions with some of the prominent home men. It may be that he and Kelly will come together and the Victor would then be in a position to ask for a match with the winner of the Wells-Mahoney contest.

Looking to the future, many English sportsmen will make an effort to see Pat O'Keeffe tackle Harry Lewis of America, when they meet. O'Keeffe can hit hard, and he has proved himself capable of taking punishment, consequently he ought to make a better showing against the hard hitting Philadelphian than Jack Harrison did.

Although D. Hanks of Birmingham was beaten (on points) by Sergt. M. Enroy at the National Sporting Club on Monday, he made many friends. He possesses pluck and a real punch, assets which will carry him far when he has had further experience.

LAWN TENNIS.

The success of A. F. Wilding in the Hard Court Lawn Championship of the world is very satisfactory from an English point of view. He beat A. H. Gobert of France in the final at Paris on Sunday, the scores being 6-3, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4 in favour of the New Zealander. He thus holds both the grass court and hard court championship. The matter

for home satisfaction lies in the fact that he was beaten by Parke in the Northern championship last week, which points to our main hope for the Davis Cup matches being in fine form.

CONFIDENCE AND NERVE.

The value of confidence and nerve was illustrated during the first stage of the Davis Cup tie between Canada and South Africa. Le Sueur of South Africa was overawed by the occasion when meeting R. B. Powell of Canada, and failed to show his proper form at first. After losing the first and second sets, he recovered and narrowly lost after the scores had been called 5, all in the fifth set. In the other match, Gauntlett of South Africa, kept cool when Schwengers of South Africa was showing dashing form and he finally won the opening set at 11-9. After this the Canadian went to pieces and Gauntlett well deserved the victory.

CRICKET.

But for a timely not out innings of 150 by Hobbs, Scotland might have beaten Surrey at the Oval, instead of the home side gaining the day. His best hits were a 6, two 5's, and fourteen 4's.

As a contrast to this good batting, mention may be made of the performances of Tunant and Dennett Playing for Middlesex against Lancashire, the former took 7 wickets for 53 runs, whilst the Gloucestershire bowler captured 5 Northampton wickets for 38 runs. More sensational bowling, was seen during the Middlesex and Warwickshire match at Lords, Hearne (J. W.) getting 6 wickets for 99, and Hearne (J.T.) 5 for 12. Another collapse was seen in the Kent vs. Essex match, A. P. Day taking 3 wickets for 39 and Blythe 5 for 46.

BIG SCORES.

Turning to feats with the willow, P. F. Warner's 100 was top score in the Middlesex Vs. Warwickshire game. Then we had Tyldesley (E.) making 123 for Lancashire against Notts, whilst Tyldesly (J. T.) only missed his century by one run. Another three figure innings was seen in the Cambridge University Vs. Sussex match, E. L. Kidd playing a five innings of 144 for his 'varsity. Bowley (108) was seen to advantage in the Worcestershire vs. Lancs. match, and Booth reached three figures for Yorks against Middlesex.

Yesterday's play also produced some excellent bowling, Roberts of Sussex taking 6 wickets for 80 runs against Oxford University, whilst Wass 6 for 45, and Riley 3 for 18, did splendid work for Notts against Hants.

GOLF.

The annual series of singles and foursomes matches between teams representing England and Scotland was played at Haylake on Tuesday when England gained an easy win. The scores were 9-3 in the singles and 4-1 in the foursomes. Scotland had the satisfaction of winning the most important of the matches, as Kerd defeated Ray (the open champion) by 4 and 2. whilst Duncan beat Vardon 5 and 4. Herd and Duncan also conquered Ray and Vardon in the foursome, 2 and 1 which softened the defeat on the series.

Strange to say, Duncan was right off his game in the first section of the qualifying competition of the open championship at Haylake yesterday and he failed to get among the twenty who secured the right to play in the championship proper. A feature of the competition yesterday was the prominence of the lesser known man. The score sheet was topped by L. B. Ayton (Bishop Stortford) with 152 for the 36 holes. C.Walker Prestwich, 153, F. Collins, Llandudno, 154. A. Herd, 154 and J. Braid 155 came next. Others to qualify were Mr. Abe Mitchell (156) and J. J. McDermott, U. S. A. 159.

THE TURF.

Ascot has furnished another sensation corresponding to the Derby outrage. As the horses in the race for the gold cup were nearing the six furlongs mark, a man named Hewitt rushed on to the course and tried to stop Tracery the leader. The horse and rider (Whalley) fell, whilst the man was sent flying. Providence was kind, for neither the horse nor jockey were badly hurt and the following horses avoided Tracery and Whalley. Quick punishment was served out to Hewitt, however, one of the on coming horses kicking him in the face as he was conveyed to the hospital with a fractured skull. There is little doubt about the man being mad. In a diary found on his person he had made an entry just before the race which read "If I fail in my intention to stop the gold cup, I hope I shall not hint any of the jockeys. Oh the weariness of these races and the crowds they attract. They bring out all that is worst in humanity." He also wrote of giving his body to fight against society conventions. He was flourishing a loaded revolver and carrying a Suffragette flag. It may be further remarked that he was a follower of Miss Lind of Hageby of anti vivisection fame! This conveys a pretty good idea of the sort of man Hewitt is. The crowd showed a very tollerant attitude and beyond shouting "let him die," made no effort to punish Hewitt or prevent the police and doctors from attending him. Whether Tracery would have beaten Prince Palatine is an open question, as both were going well but the incident certainly spoilt a good finish. Whalley, the injured Jockey, has been very unfortunate this being his third fall of the present season, the second being on Derby day. He is very plucky however, and remarked after his Epsom mishap "I am used to falls having had worse when riding in India."

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY.

MORE DONATIONS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 8.

The following additional sums have been placed at H. E. the Viceroy's disposal for charitable purposes as a thank-offering on the occasion of his first birthday anniversary since the attempt made upon his life:—

The Maharani Sahiba of Hutwa, Rs. 2,500; His Highness the Rana of Batwani Rs 2,000; His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari Rs. 1,000; His Highness the Nawab of Jaora Rs 1,000; His Highness the Raja of Bilaspur Rs. 1,000; The Hon. Raja Sir Muhamad Ali Muhamad Khan, K. C. I. E., Khan Bahadur of Mahmudabad Rs 500; Thakur Sahib of Piploda Rs 265; Rai Bahadur Seth Kastoor Chand of Indore City Rs 100; Mrs. Sahukar Pershad of Najibabad Rs. 100; Maharani Gomti Kuar of Badaun Rs. 57-13-6; the inhabitants of Dummagudem Rs. 23-10-0; the officials of Jhansi Collectorate Office Rs 20; Babu Ram Nidhi Mazumdar Rs 10; and Mr. E. D. Jamkhedkar Rs 3.

These sums have for the present been credited to the thank-offering fund.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

THEIR RELATION TO UNIVERSITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

The Government of Bengal has addressed a letter to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, regarding the Government's recognition of high schools for the purpose of presenting candidates for the Matriculation examination of the University. In Madras, the Director of Public Instruction and the Durbars of the Feudatory States are recognising the authorities. In other provinces recognition is the act of the syndicates of the Universities. The Indian Universities Commission of 1902 recommended that the University should recognise only "the schools within its local limits recognised by the Education Department in accordance with the Department's rules for the time being in force." The situation was again referred to in the Government of India's Resolution of February 21st last.

The Government of India have addressed the Bengal Government on the subject drawing its attention to certain considerations which appear to indicate the desirability of such a change and enquire whether the changes suggested are desirable, whether they could best be effected by a modification of section 25 of the Act so as to provide that no school should be recognised by a University unless first recognised by the local Government and also whether the local Government should be the absolute authority in recognition, or whether the University should be permitted to select among the schools recognised by the Department.

The considerations, to which the Government of India refer are, first, if there is a demand for teaching universities, such as that which has been proposed at Aligarh on a basis other than territorial. Should these institutions materialise, or should it be found desirable to break up any of the existing universities into smaller units, the line of cleavage will become complicated. Secondly, the growing popularity of the school final examination is giving to some local Governments a larger interest in high schools. Finally, there is reason to hope that all the universities will more and more assume the function of teaching bodies. The functions, which the universities now exercise in respect to the affiliated colleges, are already, it is understood, straining their whole energies and it becomes increasingly important that they should not be restrained in their higher work by detailed work in connection with the schools. The Governor in Council is unwilling to express any opinion before ascertaining the views of the Calcutta University.

SUGGESTED TRAINING SHIP FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 8.

An Anglo-Indian writes to a local paper suggesting that as a fitting memorial to the late Mr. James Luke, efforts should be made to get a training ship on the River Hooghly for Anglo-Indian lads, who would be trained for the various pilot services and the River Survey to be Harbour Masters, etc., and also for posts in the merchant navy and lighthouses.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

STOLEN PROPERTY IDENTIFIED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 8,

The hearing of the conspiracy case was resumed this morning in the Barisal jail. The brother of Peary Nandi, in whose house a dacoity was committed, deposed that he went to Peary's house after the dacoity and found the almirah, iron safe and boxes broken and their contents taken away. Sub-Inspector of Police was in the village but did not dare to face the dacoits.

Three witnesses indentified some ornaments found in the approver Girindra's box as belonging to them. These ornaments. they said, were pledged with Peary Nundi of Nangulbund before the dacoity at his hose.

Mr. S. S. Bellairs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, being examined, said that on receipt of information of the Panam dacoity, he went to the place of occurrence and found several empty cartridges, a chisel, handle and a broken axe.

CALCUTTA.

(Continued from page 6.)

OBITUARY.

Since my last letter, Calcutta has lost by death two public men, of whom she was justly proud. The first funeral which was made the occasion of a public demonstration was that of Mr. James Luke, the doyen of the Jute Trade, and once widely known and appreciated as Max of capital. He had passed the Psalmist's allotted span being 72 years old when he died. I never met a more catholic or practical philanthropist in India, and one who at the same time was so single-hearted. He missed his vocation, for as a preacher and evangelist he would have gained world-wide fame. He was supreme in the pulpit, even his contributions to local journalism were truly sermons, full of fire, fierce hate of injustice, and an ardent love of humanity. He laboured in Calcutta for thirty years, doing more good than anybody but the Recording Angel can appraise at its true value.

The other public funeral was that of Nawab Budroodin Haider, who was cut off at the comparatively early age of fifty, just as he was becoming a powerful champion of Mahomedan rights and interests. After a respectable career in the service of the State, he took to public affairs, and immediately gained for himself a reputation for uprightness and fair dealing, which made him a most valuable member of the Calcutta Corporation. It was his ambition to enter the Bengal Legislative Council, had he lived it would have been fulfilled, for his co-religionists were beginning to appreciate his solid parts, his integrity, and his patriotism.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

G. I. P. RAILWAY. vs. Y. M. C. A.

A few drops of rain fell as the match between the G. I. P. Railway and the Y. M. C. A. started, and, with a threatening sky overhead, it looked as if yet another game was going to be spoiled by the elements. The rain, however, held off and, as a result, the contending teams had a fair chance of fighting out conclusions under fair conditions. Both sides fought hard for victory; and so evenly were they balanced, that it was only in the last two or three minutes of the game that the Railway team was able to snatch a goal that will place two useful points to their credit. Jackson, taking the ball up well, passed in and Patterson missed, but Ridley taking it as it came, placed the sphere in the net. The Railwaymen had twice previously placed the ball in the net, but each time the whistle had already gone. Taking the run of the play as a whole, they deserved to win. The presence of Ridley at centre-forward made a considerable difference to the team. Gardiner played well in goal and Muir at centre half.

THE GAME.

The Y. M. C. A. got going, and almost immediately secured a free kick for "hands." A long kick went behind. The Young Men came in again and good play in the right wing took them right up to the goal-mouth. The Railwaymen securing, Doctor was called upon to run out and kick clear. The Railway still attacked and Alcock, getting down the wing; centred well. The Railway continued to press and Alcock was given "off side." A combined rush soon after was met by Doctor running out and clearing with good judgment. Jackson next took the ball up the right wing and centred, but the ball though received was shot wide. The Young Men got away on the left wing and the ball was carried over the goal line, but another good chance of scoring was missed by bad shooting. The Young Men then came away with a good combined movement and were later given a corner which came to nothing. Coming in again they were ruled "off side." A pass to Bryan saw him put in a good centre. The Y. M. continued to press and Muir cleared well. The Railway next got away with the ball and took it right down to the goal-line, where it was centred and sent into the net. For some reason, however, a "free kick" was given the Y. M. Half time arrived with a blank score-sheet.

The Railwaymen were the first to get away in the second moiety and very soon netted the ball, but the whistle had already gone for "off side." Soon after, Alcock put in an excellent centre which resulted in a corner. Another corner followed but came to nothing. The Y. M. C. A. were then given a free kick. The Railway, however, soon resumed pressure and were attacking, when one of their players was badly injured and play was suspended for a short time. The Railway, still attacking, Alcock took a long shot. Play was confined for a considerable time to mid-field. Eventually the Y.M.C.A. got away, but a good movement was spoilt by an "off-side" against them. Doctor having run out and cleared at the other end, the Young Men came in again and looked like scoring, but Eagle nipped in just in time. Exchanges were confined to mid-field till the Railway secured the ball. Then the right wing took it up again and passing in, Ridley safely placed it in the net. About a minute later the whistle blew for cessation of play.

Results :—

G. I. P. Railway..... 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

G. I. P. Railway.—Gardiner (goal): Eagle and Peel (backs); Bamber, Muir and Bryan (halves); Jackson, Patterson, Ridley, Fletcher and Alcock (forwards).

Y. M. C. A.—Doctor (goal); Dare and Humphries (backs); Lamb, Mathalone and Dyce (halves); Green, De Souza, Brooks, Woolen and Curtis (forwards).

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES IN ENGLAND.

ARRANGEMENT FOR PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be held this afternoon, one of the subjects to be considered is the payment of salaries to Municipal employees while in England, as, according to the existing arrangements, employees experience considerable hardships by receiving their salaries very late in the month while at Home. It was originally suggested that the necessary arrangements should be made through one of the authorized local banks, and the Municipal brokers reported that a bank was prepared to undertake the work. The terms proposed, however, were regarded as unfavourable. The Commissioners thereafter communicated with Messrs. King, King & Co., and the agent of that firm informed him that he was willing to take up the work without demanding a deposit, but as the work would devolve on the Home office of the firm, any arrangements made by the Bombay agent would be subject to their consent. There is no apprehension, however, regarding this, and the Commissioner asks the sanction of the Standing Committee to authorize Messrs. King, King & Co. to address their Home firm on the subject. The Commissioner, in his letter, draws attention to the fact that no risk is involved in the arrangement as no money would have to be deposited with the firm who would even be willing to make the payments in England before receiving the equivalent sums from the Corporation.

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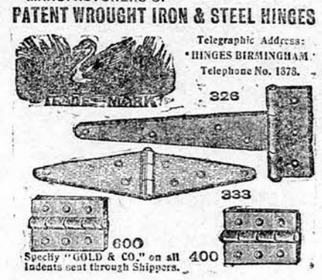

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

8,167 PUBLIC-HOUSES CLOSED.

Mr. McKenna stated in the Commons that the number of licensed premises closed with compensation in England and Wales during the eight years from 1905 to 1912 was 8,167.

HIGHWAYMAN'S HAUNT.

The Millesden Council has made an order to close the "Old Six Bells," adjoining Willesden Parish Church, as unfit for human habitation. The licence lapsed some time ago, but the house is chiefly known to history as the rendezvous of highwaymen and the residence of Jack Sheppard and Jonathan Wild.

ANCIENT CORONERS' ROLLS.

The Records Clerk of the London City Corporation has just rewritten and revised a Calendar of nine Coroners' Rolls originally made by him in 1896. The rolls are of the fourteenth century (between A. D. 1300 and 1378). It is the intention of the Corporation to publish the compilation in volume form.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY IN ENGLAND.

The House of Commons in Mail week proceeded with the hearing of evidence in opposition to the proposal to construct the railway round the nothern part of London from Brentford to Wood Green. The opposition of the London and North Western and the North London Railway Companies was first submitted.

RIVALS TO THE IMPERATOR.

The North German Lloyd Company are determined, says a Central News Hamburg telegram, not to allow the position of the Imperator as the largest vessel afloat to remain long unchallenged. They propose to build two immense liners, each of which will be larger than the Imperator.

A RECORD TALKER.

Leigh-on-Sea has lost one of its most noted characters by the death of Mr. Benjamin Barnard, at the age of 80, Mr. Barnard was a record talker, and it was once said of him that, when really trying, he could speak "almost six times as fast as any ordinary man." It was at his house that the Tichborne Claimant used to stay. He played a big part in developing Leigh-on-Sea.

£10,000 FOR LECTURESHIP.

Miss Jeannie Pollok, of Lauriston House, Shields-road, Pollokshields, Glasgow, left personal estate of the total value of £24,340 and considerable real estate. She left £10,000 to Glasgow University to provide for the Materia Medica Research Lectureship and £10,000 to the Glasgow Victoria Infirmary for endowing a ward.

BRITISH M.P.'s TO VISIT PEKIN.

China, anxious to have the help of Parliamentarians of other nations in the first steps of her new Assembly, invited representatives from Great Britain to be present at the opening of the sitting in April. For various reasons it was then impossible for British legislator to make the journey, but it has been stated at the House of Commons that Dr. Chapple, M.P., and Mr. Cunninghame Graham are to journey to Pekin in August on a semi-official mission.

TITLED DANCER IN NEW YORK

Lady Constance Stewart Richardson made her debut at Hammerstein's Roof Garden, New York, in Mail week as a professional interpreter of classical dance music. She interpreted Dvorak's "Humoresque" and the reed-pipe dance from Tchaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite. It was remarked by the critics that there was a certain sameness of method in these dances, and rather too much plastic pose suggestive of figures on antique vases. But all things considered, Lady Stewart Richardson's first appearance in New York as a professional was a success.

TOSSING IN COURT.

A novel incident occurred at the last Devon Assizes at Exeter. Upon the rising of the Court one of the jurymen asked to be excused from further attendance as he came from Winkleigh, 30 miles away, and had important busines on hand. Mr. Justice Ridley granted the relief asked for, whereupon there was a chorus of applications from the other jurymen. After consulting with the Clerk of Assize, his lordship said he could release half of the twelve, and suggested that they should draw lots to decide who should go.

A Juror: I think we had all better toss.

This course was decided upon, and the six jurors in the front row had a spin of the coin with the six jurors in the other row.

WOMEN'S LABOUR IN FRANCE.

The Paris Labour Office statistics just issued give some remarkable figures regarding the condition under which the manufacture of artificial flowers is carried on. It is declared that forty-nine per cent. of the workers, who are all woman, do not earn more than 10d. a day. Their work is done in tiny, badly ventilated rooms, and they have to live on the very cheapest food, very often on food which has been condemned by the authorities. Many of them the report adds, work for 17 and 18 hours a day, and they are ravaged by diphtheria and bronchitis. One woman, who has been a flower-worker since she was 11 (she is now 48), finds that by working twelve hours a day she can only earn 10d. In spite of this she is of a bright and cheerful disposition.

RECTOR'S LETTER TO JOCKEY.

The Rev. C. Baumgarten, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, in whose church the memorial service in connection with Miss Emily Davison's funeral was held, has written to Herbert Jones, the King's jockey, in the following terms:

My Dear Sir,—I have just been taking part in the funeral service of the late Miss Davison in St. George's Church, and I wish to write a few lines to say that I (and, I think, others) had you in our minds during that service. I am profoundly thankful that you escaped serious enjury, and trust that you will soon be restored to health and able to return to the occupation that you have chosen. I wish you much success in it, and hope that you may one day be in the proud position of being the jockey of a Derby winner.

It is well-known to racegoers, of course, that Jones has already ridden the winner of the Derby twice.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

JANE AUSTEN'S LAST WRITING.

A contributor to "Notes and Queries" points out that the chapters in "Persuasion" which Jane Austen rewrote were not the tenth and eleventh, but the twenty-second and twenty-third. The error first saw the light in 1869 on the appearance of the "Memoir," and although, no doubt, most careful readers have made the necessary marginal correction, it has curiously been repeated from book to book, and his perpetuated in this year's volume by the Messrs. Austen-Leigh. It was worth noting, but more so still is the excellence of the substituted matter. "Persuasion" was the last novel Miss. Austen wrote; she had put the "Finis" to it before she rewrote the chapters, so that here we have her last pages. Moreover the illness which was to prove fatal had her already in its hold, yet she never did better work than is contained in what now stands as her twenty-third chapter. A reader may feel a certain awkwardness in Ann Elliot's talking so emotionally to a mere friend such as Captain Harville, and, again, in the fact that Captain Wentworth, while apparently writing a letter, is overhearing her talk, but the tender beauty of her sentiments are unmatched anywhere else in the six novels. They are hardly to be blamed who insist upon thinking that here Miss Austen was speaking from her own experience. There is the "ruddy drop of human blood" that Lowell speaks of in the passage, and when Ann claims for her sex the privilege of "loving longest, when existence or when hope is gone," the word "existence" is suspicious. It carries the thoughts inevitably to the tragic little romance of hers—for, it seems, she had her little romance—when the gentleman whom she met at the seaside, who would have married her and whom she would have married, was prematurely cut off by death.

AN OLD MAID'S RESOURCES.

There is always an uncertainty in regarding autobiography into a writer's fiction, especially in the case of Jane Austen, who in an infinitely less degree than, say, Charlotte Bronte was in the way of drawing upon actual experiences for the purposes of her imaginative work, but perhaps here and in a passage of "Emma"—the book immediately preceding "Persuasion"—we have two instances. The latter is where Emma Woodhouse tried to convince Harriet Smith that, even if she does remain an old maid, she will have ample mental resources to keep herself entertained and that her affections will be quite sufficiently engaged by her nieces. Here again Jane seems to speak. She had had experience of old maidenhood by that time, and her life was filed with the joys of compesition and she was engrossed in devotion to her nephews and nieces. It shows the obverse of the medal, and that Jane did not look upon herself as in any sense a stricken person although her love affair had miscarried.

DOWDEN'S POEMS.

At the time of Dowden's death a great deal of interest was awakened in the slender volume of poems which he published in 1876, and it is good news to hear that it is to be reissued, and that the volume is also to contain a translation of one of the longer poems of Goethe. The Goethe poem will constitute one more appeal to the British public to interest themselves more seriously in the work of the great German, while, apart from their inherent interest, the poems will enable an outsider to decide for himself whether or not we have in Dowden a great poet diverted by circumstances to to the writing of prose. The latter contention has been warmly maintained, and recently Mr. J. B. Yeats has set it forth that had Dowden's lines been cast in the Ireland of our own day, which is a nest of singing birds, instead of one given over to politics and platform oratory, the bud of poetry within him would have expanded into the full-brown rose. There were other hostile circumstances, however, and one of them was his entry into Trinity College, Dublin—an institution which it is fashionable for certain Irish writers to represent as, more than any other university in the solar system, a lethal chamber to the poetic life. Moreover, Dowden's career there was fatal. He took in philosophy marks which broke and still hold the record, and was thus in some sort sealed of the academic tribe, his early professorship confirmed this, and his early marriage domesticated him. Those causes brought about the death of the poet in Dowden, and any hope of resurrection was barred by the intellectual affinities he found in Herbert Spencer and George Eliot, whose admirer he was," says Mr. Yeats, "completed the mischief. This woman author, with her chill east wind of science and agnosticism, was a wintry frost to all of us in those far-off days." The poet died young, at any rate, but it is well for a critic to have been a poet to begin with, for if his volume does not make him free of the guild the writing of it gives an insight into poetic ideals and methods.

THE DIAL.

On the title-page of the current issue of the "Dial" the familiar "Edited by Francis F. Browne" is superseded by "Founded by Francis F. Browne." The founder and editor has died, and the name of his successor is not mentioned. There is as yet no change in the make-up of the paper nor in the contributors, and one of the latter opens the number with an appreciation of Browne which leaves on the mind the impression of an able and resolute man, followed somewhat unmercifully by disaster at first, and never dwelling many doors distant from the Bride of St. Francis, but pursuing in doubtful health (a noble-minded path. Browne published a volume of poems and a life of Lincoln, but he began the work of his life when, in 1880, along with Messrs. Jansen, McClurg, and Co., he issued the first number of the "Dial," a monthly modelled roughly on our own Athenæum and the "Academy" of those days Later on, dreading that the independence of his paper might be suspect from its association with a publishing house, he acquired it himself, and since 1892 the "Dial" has been the bi-monthly that we know it. In it one has always been sure of a well-thought-out leader, scholarly reviews, and a good general survey of topics that were interesting literary circles, and it is something to have created, in the materialistic atmosphere of Chicago, "the one literary magazine comparable to the best that the East has produced." Literary papers in this country are changing in these days—even the "Athenæum" has lost something of its self-identity,—but one's wishes for the "Dial" of the future are expressible in Poe's lines, "Be everything that now thou art, Be nothing that thou art not."

BURNS ANCESTRY.

In this quarter's "Celtic Review" Dr. Cormichael returns to the question of the Celtic ancestry of Burns. Walter Campbell, owing to certain acts of violence perpetrated on the persons of the strolling bards, had to leave his district of Taynuilt, and wandered into Kincardineshire. There he adopted, after a Common practice, his territorial name of Taynuilt, and, finding in the neighbourhood families of the name of Burness, translated it into its English equivalent of Burnhouse, which in the hands of his descendants became assimilated to Burness, and in the poet's hands became Burns. It is an old story, discussed and dismissed by Chambers and dismissed without discussion by Healy. It may be true or it may not. There may have been a Celtic strain in Burns especially as his grandmother was a Davidson, —for in Scotland the races are so fused that there are few Highlanders without a Lowland strain and fewer Lowlanders without a Celtic corpuscle or two in their blood. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be no more attempts to capture Burns as a Celtic poet. Whatever the "Celtic spirit" in poetry may stand for—and it seems to vary from time to time,—it seems to denote in our day just the qualities Burns lacked —a temperamental mysticism and a subtle sense of the mystery as well as the beauty of things. On the other hand, if one isolates the epistolary poems of Burns, a very characteristic part of his work, we come upon most un-Celtic elements: a humour, a matter-of-factness, and an airy lightness which give them the elegance of a kind of "vers de societe."

BRIEF AND PITHY.

WHEN THE DUKE SHOT WIDE.

Some good stories of the "Iron Duke" are told in the second volume, of "The Diary of Frances, Lady Shelley," edited by her grandson, Mr. Richard Edgcumbe. Here is one, the incident occurring when the Duke came to Maresfield, the country house of the Shelleys. At noon, when the shooting party had gone off, I began to breathe more freely." But Wellington could not shoot.

The hero of Waterloo was a very wild shot. After wounding a retriever early in the day, and later on peppering the keeper's gaiters, he inadvertently sprinkled the bare arms of an old woman who chanced to be washing clothes at her cottage window. I was attracted by her screams and the fearful ejaculations caused by pain and fear. I took in the situation at a glance, and went to the cottage door.

"I'm wounded, milady," she cried.

"My good woman," said I, "this ought to be the proudest moment of your life. You have the distinction of being shot by the great Duke of Wellington.

"Oh! La!" exclaimed the old woman as she glanced towards the duke with eyes full of tears, not knowing whether to be proud or angry.

The duke slipped a sovereign into hand, and she went away between pride and tears.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SHOES.

When visiting Criccieth recently a Neath pedlar called at the Chancellor's residence and begged a pair of Mr. Lloyd George's cast-off shoes. He has had them repaired, and now proudly says, records the "Express," that "indeet, he is in Lloyd George's shoes."

A KING'S SENSE OF HUMOUR.

The boy King of Buganda has already shown that his sense of humour is highly developed.

Dressed in brilliant raiments of purple, white, and gold, and accompanied by two retainers, the boy King spent several hours the other day on the bench of Mr. Justice Darling's court. It was pleasant to see how loyally the retinue laughed in accord with the King, says the "Daily Mirror."

A witness told counsel that some one had used a word much stronger than "disgusting." After consideration he said the word was "confounded."

When the judge remarked: "I was never more disappointed in my life," the Court laughed, the King laughed, and the retinue laughed.

THE DISTINCTION.

"I was in a Missouri town two years ago," said a local dramatic producer, "trying to get up a show. The landlord of the chief and only hotel seemed half-way intelligent, and I interviewed him, as a preliminary. 'Your town boasts a band, does it not?' I asked. 'Well, no, stranger,' he responded, 'we've got a band, but we don't boast of it. We jest endure it.'

THE ACTOR'S DILEMMA.

In view of several of the recent productions in London theatres, the following story is worth telling, says the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian." An actor who had been engaged for a leading part in a new piece demanded payment for rehearsals. The manager replied that such an idea was preposterous and unprecedented in his experience. They wrangled away, and at last the actor said: "Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. You pay me for three weeks' rehearsals and I'll throw in the run of the piece."

DAY AND KNIGHT.

The late Lord Kelvin, then Professor Thomson, though popular with his students, used to tax their brains to breaking point, as no ordinary undergraduate could follow his flights of mathematical exaltation. When the professor was summoned to London to receive the honour of knighthood, the class was taken by the assistant, Mr. Day, whose lectures, says "T. P.'s Weekly," were particularly welcome; and the students profited accordingly. On the morning before Sir William's return a facetious scholar wrote the following inscription on the blackboard: "Work ye while it is Day. For the Knight cometh when no man can work."

THE W. P. B.

"Is the editor in?" asked a stranger, as he sauntered in to the office at eight o'clock in the morning. "No, Sir," replied the attendant kindly; "he does not come so early. Is there anything I can do?" "Perhaps so. Are you connected with the poetical department of the paper?" "I am, Sir." "Oh; what do you do?" "I empty the waste paper baskets, Sir."—"Western Mail."

WORDS HUGO HATED.

The name of the Ragged School Union, of which Lord Northampton was president at the time of his death, struck Victor Hugo as a singularly unhappy choice. Sir William Butler records in his Journal, recalls the "Chronicle," that, when stationed in Gurentey, he "breakfasted Victor Hugo. He said that there were two English words which he hated; one was 'Respectable' and the other 'Ragged.' 'Ragged School?' Think of that!' he went on. 'Does it not make you shiver?'"

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BUTTERFLY DRESSES.

Attracted by brilliant sunshine and a season of outdoor festivities, fashionable women are now dressing themselves to look as much as possible like butterflies writes a London lady correspondent. The effect is mainly obtained by the extensive use of tulle, colour effects being obtained in the scarves that are worn. These are of most brilliant hue. Butterfly hats, butterfly wings and sash, large butterfly bows on the corsages, butterfly tulle sunshades, butterfly necklets in bright colours, tiny black butterfly bows; and butterfly bows with diamond centres, are all worn. Butterfly modes have caused an increase in the cost of women's clothes—in some cases it has been doubled—mainly because tulle is used so much. Like the butterfly hats the butterfly wings are made of gaeat loops of tulle. They are part of the bow of a long sash of tulle which is fixed up at the back of a dress with the tulle loops standing out from the shoulders like wings. The sash, has long ends reaching to the bottom of the dress. Some of the wings are about half a yard in width.

POPULARITY TULLE.

Tulle is a very important part of fashion's creations this summer and consequently, as it is more perishable than any other material more easily crushed, and will not withstand showers it is much more extravagant to have a tulle dress.

"Some evening dresses also now being made of tulle," of a large firm of modistes said. "The Daily Mirror." "These are, of course more fragile than gowns of other material. All dresses are trimmed largely with tulle."

A tulle butterfly gown can only be worn about twice, and, as a fashionable woman usually wears a gown about four times, the increase on the dressmaker's bill is as follows:

Two butterfly dresses ...	£60
One dress of other material ...	£30
Extra cost ...	£30

A butterfly ruffle costing 6s. 11d. would probably not survive two wet days but a scarf costing the same price would last twelve months. Twelve butterfly hats would last about the same time as two straws. Sticking out drapings of ballet skirt effect of tulle are worn as trimmings from the waist of some black satin gowns.

DRESS OF CREPON.

A novel arrangement of drapery is seen in a dress of crepon of the colour of an unripe lemon. Folds of the crepon are arranged at the back so as to form a butterfly, the tip of the wings being lightly attached to the bodice just below the shoulders. The skirt of this is of the yellow crepon, and demonstrates the slightly at the left side, showing white charmeuse underneath. A binding of white charmeuse is also seen at the top of the bodice, which is carried out in the crepon and white crept de chine.

PIQUANT HATS.

The Parisienne always knows how to wear a hat effectively, and one of the latest is of piquant shape with a white velvet crown and a large black satin brim lined with tulle and of fold of fulle round the edge. The hat of the moment, however, is a transparent one entirely of white Chantilly lace, the crown slightly full and the brim straight. A huge butterfly of the lace rests lightly in the front.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th July.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Ghailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitcheko, Vizes (Keopriulu), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for aboremention places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5 13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

Telegrams for islands Metelin, Thassos, Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Pasra may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13).

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams to Atzila are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Islands of Chio and Mete'in are now connected by cable and open to international service. Rates same as for Greek Islands. (21-6-13).

Cable port De France P ramaribo restored. (2-7-13).

Telegrams for Saloniki can no longer be sent via Servian territory. (7-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited (7-7-13).

"Did they give you Albulactin, too?"

Titled Ladies Testify that

ALBULACTIN

(Mixed with Cow's Milk.)

Makes Babies Thrive.

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes:—"My nurse used Albulactin, and it was *most* successful."

THOUSANDS of testimonials have been received from mothers whose babies were reared upon Albulactin-treated animal milk.

Lady Greville (Belgrave Sq., London) writes:—"Lady Greville begs to inform Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co. that Albulactin is being used for her baby with great success."

Amongst them are many from distinguished ladies, such as those published here. Their infants are having Albulactin mixed with diluted animal milk because it is the *best* method of feeding babies artificially. No other diet is so good for babies —so wonderfully nourishing and digestible.

Albulactin

Ask your own doctor. He will assure you that Albulactin is best. Is it not a duty which you owe to your baby to give him this best of all foods, instead of something inferior?

The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache (Ipswich) states:—"Baby is doing very well on Albulactin."

We—the makers of **Sanatogen** and **Formamint**—*guarantee* that Albulactin-treated animal milk comes nearer—*much nearer*—to maternal milk than anything else. It is as far superior to all other methods of infant feeding as Sanatogen is superior to all other tonics.

Write to-day for a complete Guide to Infant-rearing, entitled "King Baby," which will be sent, post free, to all who mention this paper, on application to A. Wulfing and Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Lady Stamer (Bolton House, Salop) writes: "I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

Albulactin is sold at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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Will help to keep your blood rich, your appetite keen, your digestion active, your nerves in trim and your whole system ready to resist attack.

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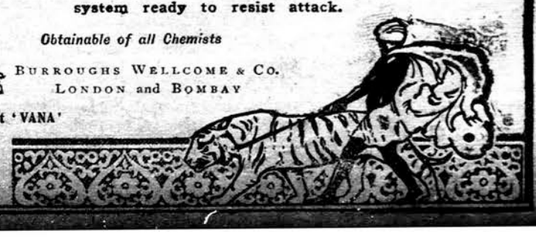
See you get 'VANA'



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NEW SERIAL STORY.

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

(By Ruby M. Ayres.)

[Published by Special Arrangement]

CHAPTER V.

Peter made his adieu somehow, and walked dejectedly away from the house. He was bitterly disappointed, and yet—he was rather inclined now to believe that he had only got what in his heart he had expected all along.

He told himself that he ought to have remembered how spiteful women were, even the best of them, and he had always believed Lena to be one of the best.

Of course, there were allowances to be made for her. She was married to a brute for one thing, and that fact alone had distorted her vision of life in general. In the depths of Peter's kind heart he felt sure that, married to a man who loved her, Lena Adair would have been one of the best women in the world.

He had known her for some years, long before his rosy prospects had vanished, and she had always been the same to him.

She was just as pleased to-day to meet him in a crowded drawing-room or a swagger "crush" as she had been when rumour had credited him with one day being one of the richest men about town. It never occurred to him that there might be another reason for her unaltered friendship. He was too modest to even imagine that her loneliness had driven her to give something he had neither asked nor desired—that, the slightest encouragement, she would willingly have risked her good name to follow him into exile.

For as yet Peter had not reached the stage when a man thinks it ecstatic happiness for some woman to love him to a point when she will take the last step of all for his sake. He merely imagined that such devotion might, and very probably would, prove boring and irksome.

But, for all that, he had hoped great things from Lena. She had been his one possible ally. He felt now like a solitary man with his back to the wall, facing the enemy.

The vaguely disparaging way in which she had spoken of Betty, not knowing her, gave him a sure foresight into what the world would say. If Lena were so uncharitable, how could he hope better things from any other woman?

It was nearly half-past eleven now. In half an hour he was due at the church, and there was still Betty to see.

He hastened his steps with the schoolboyish logic that as the unpleasantness had to be got over somehow the sooner the better. He strode determinedly along the road to the house where Mrs. Gates had looked anxiously from the window for him at least forty times during the morning.

He caught a glimpse of her kindly face now as he began to fit his latchkey in the door, then, remembering, removed it hastily and rang the bell.

"I've been expecting you all the morning, sir," she said, anxiously. "The young lady isn't at all well, and I think we ought to have the doctor. Her poor arm's that bruised."

Peter was conscious of a sudden contraction of his heart.

"Well, send for the doctor, then," he said, sharply. "You needn't have waited for me to do that."

"No, sir." Mrs. Gates was inclined to be offended. "Only Miss Dean wouldn't hear of it. 'Send for him and I leave the house,' she said to me. 'I'm quite all right, and I certainly won't stay in bed. I'm expecting a friend soon.' That's what she said, Mr. Constable, and stay in bed she wouldn't, though I begged her to."

Peter closed the door.

"Where is she?" he asked, but before there was time for an answer the door of the sitting-room opened and Betty herself stood on the threshold. She looked pale and tired. There were red rims about her pretty eyes, as if she had been crying. She wore her injured arm in a sling improvised out of a silk scarf of Peter's.

"I thought you said you'd come early," she said in a high-pitched, nervous voice, the colour flickering in her cheeks.

Peter glanced at her. He saw that she was excited and overstrung. He answered her gently.

"I'm very sorry; I was detained. I came as soon as I could."

He followed her into the room, and shut the door in Mrs. Gates's interested face.

Betty walked over to the window, and stood looking into the street. The golden sunshine played about her hair and slim figure. Peter watched her with wistful embarrassment.

Suddenly she turned.

"Well, is Robert coming? What did he say?" She asked the questions jerkily as if she had no real hope of receiving the answer for which she longed.

"I haven't seen him," said Peter.

Their eyes met, and in that moment Peter fully meant to make a clean breast of the whole story. Before her clear gaze he felt as if it were impossible to go on lying and fabricating and getting more deeply involved with each word. He drew a deep breath and squared his shoulders. In another second he would have spoken had not Betty upset all his calculations by throwing herself down in the arm-chair behind her and bursting into tears.

Peter had seen a woman cry before scores of times; but never, somehow, like this. Lena had many times wept floods of tears in his presence as she told stories of her husband's unkindnesses and neglects; Mrs. Gates had sobbed unbeautifully when she spoke of her dead husband and the way he would knock her about when he came home the worse for drink; but Peter had never been so affected as he was at this moment, when he stood miserable and helpless, staring down at Betty, sobbing, with her golden head on the arm of his chair.

He said afterwards that it seemed to mock all the courage out of him, leaving him as limp as a rag. At that moment, had a pistol been held at his head he could not have told her that the man for whom she waited was even then on his way to church to be married to another woman. He found his tongue with difficulty; it felt dry and useless in his mouth.

"Oh, I say, don't cry—please don't cry." He took a quick step forward till he stood beside her; he put out a hand to lay on her shoulder, then he drew it back; he simply hadn't the courage to touch her—he felt as if she must know from the contract of his fingers that he was lying to and deceiving her.

Her sobs quieted after a moment; she looked up at him.

Very few women are improved by violent weeping, and Betty was no exception to the rule; her face was blurred and flushed, her lips quivering; her long, curling lashes seemed to have got muddled up with her tears.

"I'm very sorry," she said, averting her head. "I don't cry as a rule when things go wrong; but—somehow, I've got a horrible, frightened feeling—not of you"—as he made a sudden gesture—"but of everything. Why doesn't Robert come?—he must have got my telegram. Oh, I seem to have lived years and years since I arrived at Paddington yesterday evening—" A sob broke through her words. Peter glanced at her and hurriedly away again. He saw none of the disfiguring blur of her woe-begone face, only its unconscious pathos seemed to wring his heart.

He stared out of the window at the bright sunshine, and in imagination he seemed to hear Fulton's wedding bells filling the summer air with their joyousness; Fulton, for whom this girl was weeping. He set his jaw grimly; well, the brute should not have the satisfaction of knowing how he had hurt her; for the present at least, he would keep back the cruel knowledge.

"Listen to me for a moment," he said. He spoke with his face averted, his voice very gentle. "Robert may never have got your telegram; in fact"—his voice rose confidently—"I do not see how he can have done. He is away—in Venice."

It was out now the lie which was half the truth; but for a moment he was afraid to turn and see if it had convinced her. Betty had raised her head slowly, a big tear trumbled down her soft cheek—she brushed it impatiently away; her blue eyes stared at Peter's tall figure with incredulity in their depths. "Away—in Venice!" she breath.

"Yes."

With an effort Peter forced himself to turn; smiled down at her with determination. "There's nothing so strange in that, is there? He often runs over to the Continent. I wonder he didn't let you know, but perhaps he only meant to be gone a few days. He's an awful chap for getting about the world. I—I went round to his place and found it all shut up; but the caretaker told me and promised to let me know as soon as he is on his way back."

Betty moistened her dry lips; her hands were clasped tightly in the lap of her frock.

"I—I didn't know people went to Venice in the hot weather," she said, faintly.

"Oh yes, they do," Peter maintained, stoutly. "Why—I know a chap who went there in August, and had a ripping time. Thought of going in August myself this year, in fact!"

No answer; he looked at her anxiously; she sat very still, staring straight in front of her, her little figure almost rigid in its intensity.

She turned her head suddenly.

"We can send a letter on, can't we, so that he'll come back at once? There was something pathetic in the halting question.

"Well—I'm rather afraid we can't," said Peter, after a second's breathless dismay. "The caretaker chap said he hadn't left an address—he never does! Awful careless chap! I always told him he'd do it once too often. Never mind——" He tried to speak with cheerful confidence. "The time 'll soon pass. I'll look after you, and take you about a bit. You've never been to London before, have you?"

"Only once, when I was a little girl."

She looked nothing but a little girl now, as she sat there in the depths of the big chair, her pathetic eyes raised to his pale face; her voice sounded a little dazed when she answered him, almost mechanically.

"Never been in the Zoo, or Madame Tussaud's, or the Tower?" asked Peter with a grin. "By Jove! You have got a lot to see! We'll have a ripping time; I haven't been myself since I was a kid. W'll—" He broke off; the little clock on the shelf began to chime twelve slowly.

Peter stared at it with fascinated eyes; he found himself mechanically counting the strokes by his slow heart-beats. Ten—eleven—twelve!

He could picture the church with its crowd of fashionable folk—the scent of lilies, the flutter of brides-maids in the doorway; the soft strains of the organ, and—Fulton, smiling, debonair, with a rose in his coat.

Betty was watching him wide-eyed. When the last stroke of the little silver clock died away she spoke.

"Do you know," she said, in a queer voice, "you look, somehow, as if you were going to a wedding."

CHAPTER VI.

"To—a wedding!" echoed Peter, blankly.

He loked down at his immaculate grey trousers and patent-leather shoes, and then across the room to where his silk hat and brand-new gloves stood on a corner of the table.

It almost seemed as if she had read his thoughts—as if she, too, had known the fateful purport of that slowly chiming clock.

Betty half smiled, a little nervous smile.

"Well" she said, "you're very—smart." She used the word rather timidly. She was not quite sure of Peter as yet; Robert Fulton had not told her much about him except that he was always in debt and always extravagant.

She had hardly exchanged half-a-dozen sentences with him that day down in Devonshire when they had had tea together in the whitewashed cottage; she was surprised to find now that he was much more boyish much less a man of the world than she had imagined.

Peter looked down at his patent shoes again with a sense of blankness.

"Oh," he said, lamely, "I generally dress like this."

"Do you?" There was something mocking in the tear-dim, blue eyes watching him. She looked past him into the sunny road. "Well, if you're not going to a wedding, can't you take me out? I'm so tired of this room. Mrs. Gates is very kind, but"—she smiled faintly—"she 'will' talk about her husband and her three children who died of measles, and it's rather—boring."

"It's very hot out," said Peter, doubtfully. "And don't you think you ought to let the doctor see your arm? Mrs. Gates tells me its badly bruised."

"So it is; but it will get all right" Her voice was listless. "I don't really want to go out, after all." There was a sort of offended tone in the last words; Peter guessed that she had imagined he did not wish to go with her. He thought of Fulton's marriage, even then being solemnised, and he thought of Lena Adair, for whom he had promised to call again in time for the service at the church. If he took Betty out they might so easily run into some of the party, and then all his painful deception would be undone almost before it had borne any good fruit.

"I think you'd better rest this morning," he said, in his most fatherly tones. "I'll—Look here, I tell you what. When it gets cool, about five o'clock, I'll come and take you out in my car for a spin. You'll like that, eh?"

He was glad to see her face brighten. He had made a rapid calculation, and guessed that by that time Fulton and his wife would be safely out of London. Until then, he felt as if he could not breathe or stir with any degree of safety.

Betty watched him from the window as he left the house and strode off down the street; then she sat down forlornly again in the big armchair. Her arm was aching intolerably; it was really much more painful than she would admit, and her head ached, too, dully. The warm sunshine from the open window fell full on her face; she leaned back contentedly in the deep chair and fell asleep, and even as her eyes closed the bride's carriage drove up to the big dark church in Hanover Square, and the organ pealed forth its joyous notes of welcome.

Peter had taken a taxi at the street corner: he told the man to drive swiftly to Lena's house, but she had gone when he presented himself, flushed and breathless.

The servant said that she had been gone some time, but did not add that his mistress had gone off in as fine a temper as ever he had yet witnessed. Peter was half-way down the steps while the man was still explaining; he flung himself into the waiting cab, and was whirled off again through the sunshine.

The silence of solemnity, was over the whole church when he tip-toed into the aisle. An usher beckoned him into a back pew; luckily Peter was tall—he could see over the the heads of those in front of him to the alter-rails, where a woman in a white dress and cloudy veil was making her vows in a tremulous voice.

Peter's face was rather grim as he listened: it seemed such a mockery, coming straight from Betty as he had done, and having seen the tears she had shed for this man standing beside the woman in bridal attire.

"To love, honour, and obey."

Peter moved restlessly; he was sorry he had come, and yet there had been kind of compelling fascination in the thought of witnessing his friend's baseness,

There was a kind of pity, too, in his heart for Fulton. How could any man prefer Dora Latrona to Betty Dean?

Betty, in her pink cotton frock down in Devonshire lane, had been sweeter, more desirable, than Dora in all the bravery of her wedding attire.

The service dragged slowly through. It took a couple of archdeacons and a canon to thoroughly tie the marriage knot. Peter registered a vow then and there that if ever he got married he would race off to a registrar's office before breakfast, and have it all finished before even the ordinary man in the street was about.

And now there was a little stir in fashionable congregation; an agitated waving of plumed hats and rustle of silken frocks. The final exhortation was ended, the choir burst into a paean of song as Fulton came down from the altar with his bride on his arm.

The sunshine shone full on them both from a high rose-window; the bride, pale in her white robes, with head downbent, and the bridegroom, smiling triumphant, handsome.

Peter's hands gripped the rail of the pew in front of him. He wondered what Robert would say when he heard of Betty Dean's impulsive rush to London; probably he would merely smile and shrug his shoulders.

The bride and bridegroom passed into the vestry; the little flutter subsided; everybody sat down and began to whisper.

Peter caught a glimpse of Lena Adair's rose-pink frock and a waving plume in her hat before he slowly picked up his coat-tails and sat down.

It was all over. Robert the Gay was married; he had smilingly tied himself to this woman and her millions, and outside their supposed Paradise Betty Dean stood alone, with the gates locked in her wistful face.

Peter's kind heart ached for her. What would be the end of it all? he asked himself, miserably. She was so alone in the world, more alone than he even, and he had always considered himself a very isolated member of his sex.

But it was always worse for a woman, especially if she were young and pretty.

He woke from his moody thoughts to the peal of the Wedding March and the hurried rising of the gay congregation. Peter got on his feet; he felt painfully excited; he set his lips firmly to hide a ridiculous quivering. He wondered what would happen if he smashed his fist in Robert's smiling face as he came down the flower-strewn aisle? It would give the papers something to talk about at least, he thought, with a sort of grim satisfaction, even as he realized the impossibility of such a course.

They were quite close to him now—bride and bridegroom.

Robert was still smiling, and as they passed Peter's pew Dora raised her down-bent head and met his gaze.

For an instant a poor little smile struggled on her pale lips as she saw the tall, thin, boyish-looking man standing alone in the pew at the back of the crowd: then a sudden rush of tears shut him out from her vision. Her head drooped again like a broken lily on a stem as she passed out of the church on her husband's arm.

And probably there was not a woman in all that gay throng who would not have called her mad, could they have known that she had at that moment bidden farewell to all her dreams of perfect happiness and left her heart for ever in the keeping of Peter Constable.

(To be continued.)

LONE LONDON.

In a home paper Mr. Harry Cooper gives some interesting facts about "The Loneliest City in the World," describing the homes of the actual residents in the square mile of the City of London, which in Johnson's time boasted a population of over 100,000, while to-day it houses less than 20,000. This population mostly consists of caretakers, a few small shop-keepers, the staff and patients of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (numbering about 1,000 souls), and not forgetting some hundreds living in the cabins of vessels on the river lying between Tower Bridge and the Temple. Mr. Cooper says:—

There are the soldiers, too, in the barracks at the Tower, though it should be said that that quite superfluous fortress is only sentimentally and not technically within the City. But it is rather curious that while elsewhere the City has been so ruthless towards private dwellings, at the Tower these have made a little conquest. The room were the young princes were smothered is no larger shown to the public because somebody lives there!

During the day the City of London is the temporary home of nearly a million workers and at the stroke of six practically the whole of this huge army seeks refuge from the noise and bustle to seek the solitude of Suburbia, with the result that at night and on Sunday the City is the most deserted spot in the whole Metropolis and, indeed, as the writer says:—

Of all big cities the City of London is probably the most solitary in the world. One needs almost to go for a parallel to some ruined home of an ancient civilisation some grand old desolate city now used as an encampment by gipsies and half buried in African or Arabian dust. "What blistering infinity of sand" asks Mr. Stephen Phillips, in an ode to London,

"Hath e'er the human spirit so subdued
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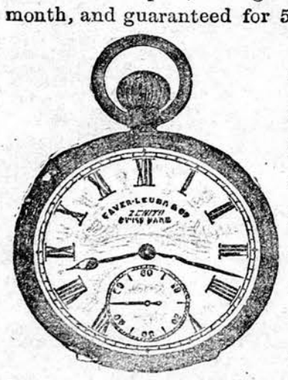

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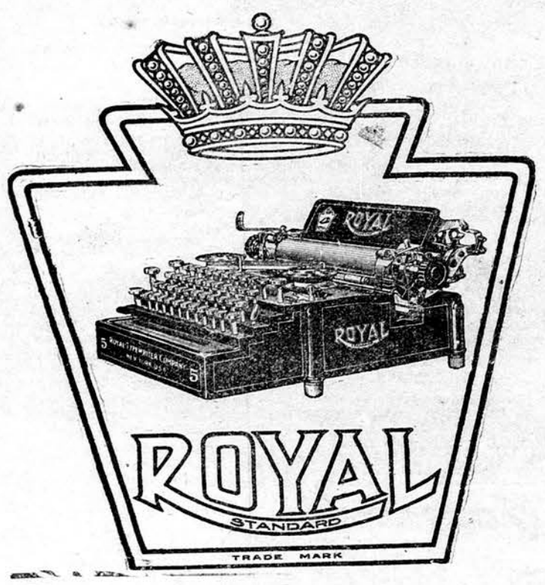

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